The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,459—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12 Postage in England, Rs. 6-8.]

Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

THE following steamers are intended to be DESPATCHED once every four weeks from KURRACHEE to BOMBAY, calling at COLAMBO, Tuticorin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Algiers, and at Lisbon once a month :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Date.
AGRA	1907	200	C. Heasman	13th March 1879.
PATNA	1780	200	J. Avern ...	10th April 1879.

Cargo and Passengers are booked here for the abovenamed places, also for East African ports for shipment hence by the Karrachee steamers which leave Bombay on dates to correspond with the dates of sailing from Kurrachee.

For freight and passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. MALDA, 1,942 Tons, 300 H. P., J. Lang, on SATURDAY, the 15th March 1879, calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Pamben, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Passengers for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers of this line hence or from Intermediate ports in connection at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

For freight apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

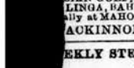
WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

Carrying Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander Turner, on THURSDAY, the 13th March, 1879, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, BUNDER KETTINGA, HARMUSIR, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHIRE, and Muscat daily at MAHOMERAH.

For freight apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander TURNER, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 13th March 1879, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. W. Jones, on MONDAY, the 17th March 1879, at 10 a. m., for Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

For freight apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 26th, on the 1st *of each Month*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Including Wines. Without Food.
Suez	360	230	80	
Port Said	380	240	90	
Jaffa	400	260	120	
Beyrout	425	280	125	
Cyprus	450	290	130	
Messina	500	340	140	
Malta	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	520	350	145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.
ARABIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st April 1879.
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st May 1879.
MANILLA, to sail on SATURDAY, 10th May 1879.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st June 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, and CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Port Said regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of Information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Jan., 1879.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. INDIA,
CAPTAIN GEORGE READ,
2,300 Tons, 500 H. P. Nominal.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 15th March.

For passage, &c.,
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following STEAMERS will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

S.S. TEGE, Captain G. Zorich, on the 25th March 1879.
S.S. MEDEA, Captain C. Crillovich, on the 25th April 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 295	„ 145
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For information about the Weekly Mail Service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars app y to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Bazoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Feb. 4, 1879.

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Seaton	..17th March.
(s) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	.....14th do.
— CATHAY	2982	450	R. T. Dundas	...31st do.
(s) NEPAUL	3836	600	J. S. Murray	...7th April.
— TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	....14th do.
(s) HYDASPES	2984	450	D. Rennoldson	21st do.
— BANGALORE	1963	500	E. G. Stead	.....28th do.
(s) BOKHARA	2932	450	J. Orman	.....6th May.
— THIBET	2993	400	J. H. Torbock	..12th do.
(s) SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breese	....19th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th March 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	....18th March 1879.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Bebot	....1st April.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	.....15th do.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	.....28th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th March 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3014	500	G. W. Hector	.....28th March.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	.....25th April.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	.....33rd May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th February 1879.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of aquantity of grey and colored Piece Goods, Twist &c.,&.

2 cases Brown Holland and Linen.
2 „ French silk piece goods.
4 „ Superior Eau de Cologne.
3 „ Fine Neilgherry Tea.
8 Bales grey piece goods.

On account of the concerned.

26 Cases mixed pickles.
5 „ Sausages.
14 „ Preserved meat.

On account and at the risk of Trimbuklall Treebhowundas and by order of Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

5 bales blue bordered dhootics, 37 by 8½ yards.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public sale at the Sassoon Dock, on account and risk of the Albert Mill Co. TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 14th March, at 4 o'clock afternoon the following articles, viz. :—

One 12 in. ram bale packing press by Poritt of Salford.
10,000 feet India-rubber card fillets.

AUCTION SALE OF SCREW STEAMER ARROW.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at their rooms on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., the Iron Screw Steamer "Arrow" of about 130 tons nett register 36 nominal horse power, with all her masts, sails, yards, riggings, anchors, chains, boats, &c., &c. as she now lies off the Matagon Bunder.

She was built in 1869 by Seath and Co. and her dimensions are 120 feet in length and 20 feet in breadth and 10½ feet in depth.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 13th March 1879.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of samples of Hardware, Glass, Crockery, and Plated ware, &c.,&c., at Hornby Row, opposite to the Government Telegraph office, on the 2nd floor of Frederick Madeley, Esq., Commission Agent.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, sale to commence at 12 noon Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, a large collection of samples of hard ware, glass, crockery, and plated ware, and miscellaneous articles belonging to Fredrick Madeley, Esq., Commission Agents.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of a large assortment of the celebrated Silber Light Co.'s (patent) storm proof and punkha protector lamps in excellent designs, nickel silver, cut crystal and bronze pedestal, richly painted Bohemian glass, and French China painted patents lamps, clocks, showing the time by day and night time pieces, leather bags, and dressing cases for travellers requisites, and an immense variety of samples of leather purses, electro-plated articles, meerschums pipes, musical boxes, fancy work boxes, perfumes, and general fancy goods and miscellaneous articles being the sample collection of Mr. B. J. Stone, travelling representative of Messrs. Sinard and Flamico, London, and the Silber Light Co. (Limited) who is returning to England. Also some large Sage's plate glass show cases. The above goods will be sold by Public Auction on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY the 25th and 26th inst. at the show rooms, Apollo Street, on the 1st floor of the Sassoon Building.

The property is now view. Goods may be purchased privately before the day of sale.

Sale to commence 12 noon precisely.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 13th March 1879.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Fancy and Plain Piece Goods.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th March, at 11 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Nursee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, at Chinchpoogly, near Goorapulsee, by order of the Official Liquidators appointed by the High Court, the following, viz. :—

A quantity of loose and entire bales of Long, China and T Cloth, Fancy Dhoties and Chudders, Elachs, Towels, black Handkerchieves, Sarries, Tanna Cloth, Tent Cloth, Drill, Carpets and variety of other Piece Goods.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 13th March 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO MR. GEO. ANDERSON.

SATURDAY, 22nd MARCH.

ENGLISH COMEDY,

OTHELLO.

On which occasion a well-known Persian gentleman has kindly consented to assume the title rôle.

AMATEUR CHRISTY MINSTRELS.

FULL PARTICULARS IN FUTURE ISSUE.

Reserved seats may now be secured at Messrs SOUNDY and Co.

Dress Circle	Rs.	4
Stalls	„	3
Gallery	„	2
Pit	„	1

ANGLO-SWISS MILK

is received by

EVERY MAIL STEAMER.

Per Tin, Cash, Annas 8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

CARLSBADER SPRUDELSALZ.

THE NATURAL SALT

Obtained by Evaporation and Crystallization of the THERMAL SPRUDEL WATERS OF CARLSBAD.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per 4 ounce bottle	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 2 12

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

	Cash.	Credit.
CARLSBAD.....quarts per dozen	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 13 0
FRIEDRICHSHALLER...pints „	6 8	7 8
DITTO quarts „	10 8	12 0
HUNYADI JANOS..... „	13 8	15 0
PULLNA.....pints „	9 0	10 0
VICHY..... „	8 0	9 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE, PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

	Cash.	Credit.
Original bottles, with measure and directions for use	Rs. 3 0	Rs. 3 8

SOLE AGENTS :
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 15th, 1879.

THE ORIGINAL BOMBAY MINSTRELS

WILL GIVE AN ENTERTAINMENT IN AID OF THE BAND FUND OF THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H. E. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., THE COLONEL, OFFICERS, AND MEMBERS OF THE CORPS.

THE PROGRAMME WILL BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED.

PRICES OF ADMISSION,

Dress Circle	Rs.	3
Stalls	„	2
Gallery and Pit	„	1

Plan and Tickets at SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICE.—The Ship GALATEA, 1,477 Tons, Captain Johns, will sail for CALCUTTA on or about the 28th March.

For Freight apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 13th March 1879.

FOR SALE (under order of the High Court), the British Barque OSPREY, 269 Tons Register ; built at Prince Edward's Island in 1869 ; yellow-metalled in London in 1878 ; classed in 1875 for 5 years A 1 in Lloyd's, with all her Apparel, Tackle and Furniture as now lying in Bombay Harbour.

Applications to be made to, and all particulars obtained from, Messrs. ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Rampart Row.

BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION.

REDUCED RATES.

OPEN DAILY, SUNDAYS INCLUDED, From 7 to 11 A.M. and from 2 to 6 P.M.

ADMITTANCE FEE—HALF A RUPEE.

TO BE LET, the FIRST FLOOR of a HOUSE in Forbes Street, opposite Messrs. Rogers & Co.'s, suitable for an Office or a Residence. Rent Rs. 60. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

FOR SALE,

A SECOND-HAND thoroughly done up circular-fronted BROUGHAM in first rate order, by Fuller, of Bath, suitable either for a single or pair of horses.

Single, double and four-in-hand harnesses always in stock and second-hand saddles and harnesses.

INFORMATION regarding the SALE or PURCHASE of CARRIAGES and HORSES can be obtained on applying to the undersigned at their establishment in Girgaum.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

BOMBAY DRAINAGE WORKS.

TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of the following Materials :—

600 Barrels Portland Cement Lime in quantity as per order.

Sand	ditto	ditto
Shingle	ditto	ditto
Sewree Rubble Stone	ditto	ditto
Steam Coal	ditto	ditto.

Full particulars regarding the quality of material and probable quantities may be had on application to the undersigned.

Tenders must be addressed to J. H. GRANT, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner, and submitted on or before WEDNESDAY next, at 12 Noon.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, C.E.,
Executive Engineer Municipality, on Special Duty.

Bombay, 12th March 1879.

TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of such MATERIALS as may be required from England by the Government Central Press until the close of the Calendar year 1881.

Tenders to be forwarded to the Superintendent, Government Central Press, Poona, in sealed envelopes, marked "Tender for the supply of Materials from England." Tenders will be received up to the 19th of May next, and will be opened on the following day.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100, which will be forfeited in the event of delay or evasion on the part of the Tenderer in executing the Agreement. A deposit of Rs. 500 will be required from the person whose Tender is accepted as security for the due fulfilment of the Agreement.

Forms of Tender can be obtained from the Superintendent, Government Central Press. Tenders must be submitted in the prescribed form alone, and those submitted in any other form will be liable to rejection.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay, 12th March 1879.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE LIFE FUNDS held by the Official Trustees in India, on 31st December 1878, to protect Policies granted in India amounted to

4 and 4½ per cent. Government Paper for ..... Rs. 6,30,500
Cash ..... „ 3,446

Rs. 6,33,946

According to Receipts held by the Company. Besides the above, there is held by the Home Trustees a Guarantee Fund of

3 per cent. Consols for £51,080,

In part protection of Indian Policies.

These Government Securities are only available for payment of claims ; and, as expressed in the Trust Deed for Policy-holders, cannot be used for the general purposes of the Company.

There are no "Miscellaneous Securities" held in India to cover Policies in force.

For Prospectuses and Reports apply at the COMPANY'S OFFICES,
104, Clive Street, Calcutta ;
or to the Agents in Bombay,
Messrs. ALDRIDGE, SALMON and Co.,
7, Rampart Row.

THE ARABIAN HORSE FOOD & RELISH.

"HALAWAT ARABIYA"

IS A PERFECT HORSE FOOD—GIVES

THE HORSE Robust Health, gives
THE HORSE Increased Vigour, gives
THE HORSE Greater Endurance, gives
THE HORSE Wonderful Appetite, gives
THE HORSE Splendid Coat and Hard Muscle.

Sold in cases, price Rs. 9.

AGENTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MUSIC LESSONS given by a Gentleman Please apply to "M. D.," care of this Office.

TO AGENTS AND OTHERS.—ANY PARCELS or LETTERS received to my ADDRESS please send here. H. DAKEYNE, Lieut.-Col., High Ground, Bangalore.

LOST, between the Post Office, Middle Colaba, and Apollo Bander, the SILVERED AXLECAP of a carriage wheel, with "KESTERTON, LONG ACRE," engraved thereon. Reward on returning it to *Gazette* Office.

THE TEMPLE BAR TIFFIN, Re. 1—Soup Chicken Consomme, Salmi of Ducks, Green Peas, Potato Chops, Irish Stew, Steaks, Mushrooms, Curry, Salad, Fruit.

TO LET, AIRY OFFICES, Dwelling places, and Show Rooms. For further information apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE MARKUR, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

GOOD OFFICE BROUGHAM and strong, fast AUSTRALIAN HORSE FOR SALE. Price Rs. 500. Apply to A., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANO in good condition (now under repairs.) For particulars address C., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO CLUBS, MESSES, &c.—HARDMAN'S FINE OLD WAVERLEY WHISKEY. Cash Price Rs. 19 per dozen. THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.

FOR SALE, Owner going Home, PIANO by SCHROEDER, cost £60, offered at Rs. 400 ; CARRE'S PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINE, cost Rs. 190, offered at Rs. 140, new. Apply to W. R. H., Nasik.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

MRS. MEDLEY begs to inform her LADY CUSTOMERS that she has received her NEW SUPPLY of SUMMER GOODS.

FRESH GROUND COFFEE, 14 Annas per lb. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.

OLD GLENLIVET.

THIS WHISKY is a blend from some of the most noted Distilleries in Scotland, and is guaranteed to consist of PURE MALT SPIRIT only. It is thoroughly matured, very mellow, and entirely free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

As large holders of the different kinds from which the Blend is made, we are in a position to allow the various Distillings to become thoroughly amalgamated before being bottled, an advantage which consumers of the article will readily appreciate.

TREACHER & Co. feel that it would be an insult to the intelligence of their Constituents to *put forward* Chemical Analysis and Medical Reports regarding this "Fine Old Spirit," as, however, gratifying these may be in themselves, they are obviously useless as affording a guarantee, that the Spirit offered, is the same as that commented upon.

TREACHER & Co. consider that the proper test of excellence of any article, consists in the demand for it, and judged by that standard, the fact, that, the sale of their "Fine Old Glenlivet" has increased more than tenfold during the past three years, and continues monthly to increase, may be accepted as conclusive proof of its character and value.

Samples sent on application.

Per 1 dozen case ..... Cash Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DUNNETT & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

M. MORTON & CO.,

BEG to announce to the Public and Constituents of the late M. MORTON & Co. that they have purchased the Good-Will, Measure-Books, &c., of the Firm, and are carrying on Business in the same premises.

D. & Co. trust by strict attention to business and promptitude in execution of all Orders entrusted to their care to merit a share of public patronage.

SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
25, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEDOWS STREET,

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF

PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS, IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,

Sole Agents and Importers of the

SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS,

AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,

Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Saraphones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals, Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.

Illustrated Price List free on application.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

In consequence of spurious imitations of

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,

LEA & PERRINS.

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester ; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. ; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

DIRECT the attention of intending purchasers to their large stock of Clocks for all purposes.

SCHOOL AND OFFICE CLOCKS,

In Ebony and Gold, Walnut, Rosewood, and Mahogany, including all the newest patterns in English, French, Austrian and American productions.

From Rs. 35 to Rupees 250 Cash.

MARBLE DINING-ROOM CLOCKS,

Gold Lined and Inlaid with Malachite, visible escapement, Jewelled Pallets, striking Hours and Half-hours.

From Rs. 90 to Rs. 250.

DRAWING-ROOM CLOCKS,

In Gilt, Nickel and Gilt, Ormolu and Alabaster.

Rs. 40 to Rs. 150, including glass shade and stand.

PALANQUIN CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES.

We keep a large assortment of these useful Clocks, in every possible size and pattern, from the Miniature Time-piece, price Rs. 65, to the full-size quarter Repeater, Rs. 275. We can strongly recommend the full-size Palkee Time-piece at Rs. 65 ; ditto striking at Rs. 95. Our stock comprises upwards of 300 of these Elegant Clocks.

☞ Repairs of Clocks of every description are attended to with care by skilled European Workmen.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

CLOCK MANUFACTURERS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CUTLERY.

"Economical" Table Cutlery with Balance Handles.

A new article of Table Cutlery, with imperishable handles, and at a price considerably lower than any first-class Table Cutlery, hitherto manufactured. In this Cutlery the tables and Desserts are in one piece from end to end, being throughout of the best steel manufactured ; the handles, as far as the shoulders, are thoroughly well plated, and being of solid manufacture there is no risk of SPLITTING, DISCOLORING, STAINING, OR OF INJURY IN ANY WAY, whilst in facility of cleaning and pleasantness to the touch they stand superior to all other Cutlery.

Table Knives, per doz	Rs. 15 0	Game or Poultry Carvers, per pair	Rs. 6 0
Dessert Knives, „	„ 13 0	Table Steels, each	„ 1 8
Meat Carvers, per pair	„ 7 0		

"Riveted" Through Ivory Handled Table Cutlery.

In this Cutlery the method of securing adopted is very simple, but effectual. A rivet is driven into the ivory handle, which passes from side to side, right through the tang of the blade, thus securing the latter against any chance of separation from the ivory handle.

Table Knives, per doz	Rs. 25 0	Meat Carvers [one knife and fork] per pair	Rs. 7 8
Dessert Knives „	„ 20 0		
Game Carvers [one knife and fork], per pair	„ 13 0	Table Steels each	„ 2 8

Patent Secure Ivory Handled Table Cutlery.

Manufactured by the Cutlers to Her Majesty.

In this invention, the *tang*, or continuation of the blade, is carried inside quite through *to the end of the handle*, and is there secured *by a screw*. It is impossible for the handle to become separated from the blade, either by the action of heat, or by the effects of being washed in hot water, or from wear and tear. The Sheffield Steel, of which the blades are manufactured, is of the very best quality, and the fine ivory handles are in the most perfect style of manufacture.

Table Knives per doz	Rs. 20 0	Game or Poultry Carvers [one knife and fork] per pair	Rs. 8 0
Dessert Knives per doz	„ 15 0		
Meat Carvers [one knife and fork] per pair	„ 8 0	Table Steels each	„ 2 4

PRESENTS suitable for MESS PRESIDENTS.

One pair Game Carving Knife and Fork and one pair 10 inch Carving Knife and Fork with Ivory handles, solid silver ferules and tops of knives and forks mounted with solid silver in velvet lined Morocco case ..... The set complete Rs. 70.

The same as above with Buckhorn handles, complete in velvet line case ..... The set complete Rs. 50.

The above cutlery is of the best quality supplied by Messrs. Harrison Brothers and Howson, Sheffield.

PLATED WARE:

Ornamental and useful Wedding Presents.

THE UNITED SERVICE VEGETABLE DISH.

Consisting of four pieces, viz., the Cover ; the triflanged Divider, which is removable at pleasure ; the Dish, which is detachable ; and the Warmer or under part, which can be used separately.

Particular attention is directed to this very compact and useful Article.

Richly Electro-Silvered on best Nickel Silver ..... Rs. 70 0

THE CARLTON CLUB SIDE DISHES.

With Revolving Cover which cannot be displaced.

In the above elegant and really serviceable Entree Dish, the cover simply turns on two centres, and is made to revolve *under the Dish* where it is not visible. It has been largely purchased by connoisseurs in the good things of this life.

Price of the one Dish with one Strainer and two loose Dishes ..... „ 80 0

*** The Carlton Dish is superbly manufactured in every respect, and is richly silvered.

PATENT DOUBLE WATER JUG ; OR ICE PITCHER.

Of Electro-Silver, in several patterns, plain or chased. These Jugs have a lining within the outer body, or, in other words, are made double throughout ; thus protected, it has been found by experiments, that Ice Water can be preserved in these Jugs at a lower temperature for a much longer time than in the ordinary earthenware jugs. From Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 each.

BEAFSTEAK, OR SIDE OVAL DISHES.

Each in four pieces, the set of four forming 16 Dishes at pleasure.

The "St. James's" pattern, much admired for its neatness combined with elegance, of plain oval shape, with beaded mountings, best plated on Nickel Silver, and highly finished. Per set of four Dishes, Cash from ..... „ 225 0

VEGETABLE ROUND DISHES.

Each in four pieces as above, the set of four forming 16 Dishes at pleasure. Also in sets of two.

Plain Round Vegetable Dishes, with beaded mountings, matching the beefsteak Dishes of the superior White Metal.

St. James's pattern, best plated and highly finished. Per set of four from ..... Rs. 225

PRESENTATION WINE AND BISCUIT TRAYS.

A new registered design, and an article of a very elegant and useful character, made of the best Electro-Silver Plate, and of the richest quality of cut glass .....

S. ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

JOHN WILSON, Director.

SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

POSTPONEMENT OF OPENING.

MR. JOHN WILSON begs to inform the Public of Bombay that in consequence of the arrangements for opening

...ERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 12TH MARCH 1879.

THE general tone of business to-day has been steady, although perhaps not quite so active as yesterday. Telegraphic advices from Home report few movements. Consols are unchanged at 96¼, French Rentes 114, Enfaced Rupee Paper, Fours, 74½; Fours-and-a-half, 80½.

Quotations for Indian Exchange Bank shares are unchanged, except Orientals, which have declined from £26-10 to £25. The following figures give a comparison of to-day's rates with the quotations current a year ago: on 28th September last, immediately before the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank:—

	Paidup.	11th March.	8th Feb.	28th Sept.	16th March
		1878.		1878.	
Oriental ...	£ 25	£ 25	£ 23	£ 23½	£ 44
Chartered..	20	17	18½	22	23
Mercantile.	25	20½	20½	27½	28½
Hongkong and Shanghai	25	31	33	39	57

In the London General Produce Markets Cocoanut Oil remains unchanged; Coffee is dull with a decline of 1s. per cwt in Mid. Plantation Ceylon and Mysore. Linseed is reported steady, Rapeseed quiet at previous prices. Wheat to arrive via Canal is quoted 1s. and via Cape 6d. per quarter higher.

Piece Goods in Manchester are reported quiet but steady, quotations being the same throughout as on Friday last. Cotton in Liverpool according to Reuter closed firm, sales 10,000 bales, spot prices unchanged, with the exception of an advance of 1-16d. in Mid. Orleans. Per late telegrams however, while reporting the market at the opening firm, give a quieter account at the close, and in Surats to arrive there is no change in prices. From New York under yesterday's date there is no alteration in prices which are still quoted at 9¼ cents. for ready Mid. Uplands and 10-21 cents. per lb. for June shipment. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows:—

	This week.	Last week.	1878.	1877.
Tuesday's Receipts.	15,000	20,000	11,000	8,000
Four days' do.	46,000	51,000	39,000	24,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,949,000	...	3,688,000	3,629,000

At the Weekly Board Meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon no change was made in the official rates of interest and discount.

EXCHANGE.—Although Bar Silver in London is still quoted at 49⅝d. per oz., and there has been nothing of an outside character to affect the market, a weaker tone has been apparent to-day, and the Banks are more willing buyers at a reduction of 1-32d. per Rupee. Bank Bills, however, have still been obtainable at yesterday's rates, and there is the usual tendency to await the allotment of Council drafts. It is generally expected that a fraction over 1s. 7d. will be about the average rate, and if so no very great change in the market is probable unless the Financial Statement to be issued to-morrow contains something of an unexpected character. We quote at the close:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7¼d.	per Rs.
Do. 6 months' sight ...	1s. 7¾d.	"
Credits, 5 " "	1s. 7 13-32d.	"
Documents, 3 " "	1s. 7 15-32d.	"
France	2-05	"
Sovereigns each	Rs. 12-6.	

In Gold we have not heard of any fresh movement, and on Calcutta rates are unaltered.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Considerable pressure to sell has been apparent owing to adverse accounts from Calcutta, where it seems to be anticipated that the forthcoming Budget will give notice of a new Loan. Rates have fallen rapidly and at the close the tone is very weak with few buyers. We quote:—Fours Rs. 93½; New Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 99.

SHARES.—The Market has been very steady, but only a limited business has been done, and prices, as a general rule, are unchanged. Bank of Bombays are ¼ per cent higher, the closing price being Rs. 673½. Land and Press Companies are all unchanged, and in Spinning and Weaving shares we only notice an advance of Rs. 5 in Dhurrumseys and Mazagons, and Rs. 15 per share in Great Easterns.

COTTON.—We have had a much quieter market to-day, and the transactions reported have been very limited. Sellers, as a general rule, are holding for yesterday's top rates, but buyers seem determined not to follow the advance. The arrivals here yesterday were large, 6,744 bales, but this scale is not likely to be kept up during the next few days, in fact we cannot look for continuous large receipts until next week or the week after. Prices to-day are:—

Good Ginned Broach ready		Rs. 208 per Candy.	
Do do	April	" 203	"
Good Omra,	"	" 191	"
F. G. F. do	"	" 183	"
G. F. do	"	" 178	"

SEEDS are unchanged. Some small lots of new Rapeseed are now beginning to come in for which dealers ask Rs. 7-4 per cwt. Gingelly is in active request at Rs. 43 per candy.

FREIGHTS are firmer, and for Liverpool a considerable business has been done at 25s. to 26s. 3d. by steam and 22s. 6d. by sail. For other ports there is no change.

IN PIECE GOODS there has been a moderate business doing at about previous rates from the bazaar, but from first hand, the sales have been small.

COALS continue quiet and unchanged. A small lot of Davison's West Hartley ex s. s. Ben Voirlich has been sold at Rs. 21 per ton alongside.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p.a.	128
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	720
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	673½
Bank of Madras	80,000	500	all	3 do	640
National Bank of India.	37,823	£20	£12-10	6 do	115

LAND COMPANIES.

olaba Land Co. (New).	4,000	2,000	all	15 p.a.	800
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p.a.	168
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p.a.	550
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	15 p.a.	207½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20 21 8 2·0		p. ct	300
Do, New £20 Shares ...	..	£20 13 0 14·6		do	26
Ditto ...	..	£20 6 5 7·3		do	72
Ditto ...	..	£20 3 1 12·1		do	33
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New Shares. ...	..	£18 19 6 5·15		do	250

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S. S. CALDER 460 tons, Captain J. S. Ormandy will sail to-day for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, and 109 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
12	Cathay (s)	Dundas	London, Feb 9.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
12	Twilight	Kearon	Tellicherry.

The steamer Calder, Ormandy, to P Gulf, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Malda, to Coast and Calcutta,
Steamer Negotana, to Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
7	Byculla (s)	Mason	Colombo, Feb 29.
	Austriana	Gills	Bombay, Jan 14.

DEPARTURE.

Mar. 7.—Steamer Strathmore. Ships Baroda Vimcira and Catch Merchant. A barque (undistinguishable.)

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	13	Ready H M, ss, Edward, from Jeddah.	
	18	Foxhound H M, ss, Nowell, from Suez.	
	23	Zealous, ss, Howell, from Cardiff.	
	24	Bengal, ss, Gray, from Cardiff.	
	25	Padang D M War, Bowart, from Holland.	
	26	Australia, ss, Cates, from London.	
	26	Kent, ss, Gibbs, from Melbourne.	
	26	Sumatra, ss, Seaton, from Venice.	
	26	Koina, ss, Doert, from Jeddah.	
	27	Bengloe, ss, Buchanan, from Bombay.	
	27	Gunga, ss, Banks, from Jeddah.	
	27	Trigon, ss, Care, from, Newcastles.	
	27	Trantham Hall, ss, Show, from Bombay.	
	27	Stalvio, ss, Irving, from Cardiff.	
	28	Vsadik, E M War, Novossilski, from Bombay.	
Mar.	1	Asia, ss, D Jorup, from Rangoon.	
	1	Sherborne, ss, Page, from Mangalore.	
	1	Priermemont, ss, Wilson, from Moulmein.	
	1	Amadis, ss, Wake, from Marseilles.	
	2	Pekin, ss, W. olcot, from Bombay.	
	2	Tigre, ss, Champenlous, from Shanghai.	
	3	Annandale, ss, Sanderson, from Rangoon.	
	4	Marlborough, ss, Newcomb, from Rangoon.	

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	26	Australia, ss, Cates, to Calcutta.	
	26	Kent, Gibbs, to London.	
	26	Sumatra, ss, Seaton, to Bombay.	
	27	Foxhound, H M ss, Nowell, to China.	
	27	Zealous, ss, Howell, to Rangoon.	
	28	Gunga, ss, Banks, to Persian Gulf.	
	28	Trantham Hall, ss, Shaw, to to Liverpool.	
Mar.	1	Ben-a-loe, ss, Buchanan, to Jeddah.	
	1	Vsadik, E M War, Novossilski, to Europe.	
	1	Asia, ss, D Jorup, to Portland P O.	
	1	Sherborne, ss, Page, to London.	
	1	Pierremont, ss, Wilson, to Falmouth.	
	2	Amadis, ss, Wake, to Rieunion.	
	2	Pekin, ss, Woolcot, to London.	
	3	Koina, ss, Doert, to Bombay.	
		Sirce, ss, Champenlous, to Marseilles.	
		...ndale, ss, Sanderson, to Portsaid P O.	
		..., ss, Newcomb, to Malta P O.	

IN HARBOUR.

... Jeddah.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 12.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Speke Hall s—100 boxes bar soap, Gulamally Jewanjee.

FROM LONDON.

Singapore s—10 cases burgundy and 65 cases claret, Cutler Palmer and Co; 10 cases claret, Jaffer Sulliman and Co; 20 cases confectionery, Shaik Ahmed Noordin; 25 cases matches, Byramjee chapoorjee; 25 cases old tom, Manuckjee Jamsetjee.

Centurion, 67 boxes window glass, Hassumally Lallmea.

Alnwick Castle s—58 casks beer, Nusserwanjee Aspundiarge; 10 packages medicine, B S Madon and Co; 33 casks beer, Eduljee Bazanjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

India s—150 cwts cole yarn, Currumsee Khetsee and Co; 45 bales rags, Doesabhoy Merwanjee and Co; 201 bales wool, Nurree Khuttow; 16 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Mapuckjee and Co; 75 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 50 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 65 bales cotton, Ookerda Poonsee; 21 cwts hemp, Lalljee Narsinjee; 15 bales cotton, Ganjee Nurput; 65 bales wool, Narranjee Mooljee; 510 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 6 bales wool, Rassulbhoy Gofferbhoy; 10 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co; 60 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

Macduff, 509 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Contest, 20 bales hides, Mahamed Jumail; 300 cwts bones, Ahmed Ally.

Hesiden 22½ cwts dry ginger, Ebanjee Pursotum and Co.

Mirzapore s—67½ cwts B hides, Hassum Noormahamed.

FOR HAVRE.

H H Mcglivery, 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Marina s—83 bales cotton, Khetseydass Hurmookroy; 79 bales cotton, Gopichund Megraj; 250 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

Red Star, 250 cwts coffee, Cursetjee Sorabjee Wadia; 93 cases O C J Khumtatia; 130 cwts B horns, Kunkler Singer and Co; 350 cwts rapeseed, Vinay and Co; 200 cwts linseed and 209 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra s—220 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 17½ cwts castorseed, Knoop and Co.

Lumley Castle s—140 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Singapore s—1,950 cwts ground nuts and 2,130 cwts teel seed, Ewart Latham and Co. 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—1,072 cwts linseed, Kunkler Singer and Co; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2,901 cwts linseed and 300 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Presnitz s—277 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR BREMANHAVEN.

Earl Granville—800 cwts bones, Natha Essa.

Lumley Castle s—75 tons bones, Abramovitz and Co; 200 bales cotton, B and A Homanjee; 400 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Sumatra s—300 bales cotton, Volkart, Brothers; 60 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Singapore s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nizam s—100 cwts sandlewood, Muncherjee Framjee; 82 cwts beerabole, 62½ cwts ooplates, 10 cwts fishmaws, and 64 cwts sharkfins, Currimbhoy Ebrum; 34 cwts sharkfins and 12 cwts fishmaws, Vajeer Thaver; 8 cwts sharkfins and 9 cwts fishmaws, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 50 bales twist, Ganeshlall Sobhagmull; 35 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebrahim; 15 bales twist, Tata and Co; 30 cwts Sharkfins, and 2½ cwts fishmaws, Joonabhoy Lalljee; 18½ cwts sharkfins and 2½ cwts fishmaws, Goolamhoosein Johnmahamed; 32 cwts sharkfins 2½ cwts E teeth and 7½ cwts ooplate, Ludhabhoy Tar Mahamed; 182½ cwts sandlewood, S N Tuintee; 10 cwts ooplates, and 4 cases peacock feathers, Cassum Khaky Nanjee.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA,
BOMBAY, 11th March 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·865
Temperature of the Air	82·3
Wet Bulb thermometer	77·8
Dew Point	67·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·625
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =1)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	88·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	74·0
General Direction of Wind ...N, NNW, N, WNW, NW, NNW, NW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	336

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 13.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

563-78—Craigie, I. and O—The Oriental Bank Corporation and others vs John Fleming and others—Rimington, Hand C. Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

684-78—Jefferson and P—Byramjee Cursetjee Desai vs The Albert Mills Co., Ld. and others.

6-79—Prescot and W—Thakur Natha Jadowjee vs C A Turner and others—C L and O.

21-79—Shapurjee and T—Khimjee Lukhmidas and others vs Dinshaw Manockjee Petit—Craigie L and O.

29-79—In person—Narayen Antoba T. vs Bhageerthebee and another—In person.

32-79—M M Munshi—Narayen Assoo vs Jewandass Mooljee and another—Tyabjee and S.

402-78—Chalk and W—Gujanund Crushnarao vs Vithuldass Nurrotumdass and others—B N, and B and S.

600-78—Jefferson and P—Khimjee Jeera vs John Fleming and others Rimington, H and Conroy and S and T.

587-78—Macfarlane and G—Cooverbai and others vs Burjorjee Rustomjee Mody—Smith and F.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSE.

98-76—Muljee and B—Burjorjee Dorabjee and another vs G W Terry—R V Hearn—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 11.

Wood, Lieut, 2-13th Regt, on duty, from Poona.
Meares, Lieut, 1-21st Fusiliers, on leave, from Secunderabad.

MARCH. 12.

Gulland, Surg Major, on Med Cert, from Kamptee.
Westmacott, Captain, 20th Bombay N I, on leave, from Baroda.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 12.

Garde, Surg, on Med Cert, to Deolalee.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Government Gazette, MAR. 6.)

The services of Mr Fryer, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

Mr H B Beckett, Judicial Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ghazi Khan.

Captain J B Hutchinson is, on being relieved of the charge of the Jhelum District, re-appointed to officiate as Judicial Assistant of that District.

Mr Phelan, Executive Engineer, attached to the Delhi Division, Western Jumna Canal, is allowed furlough to Europe for nineteen months.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, March 4.

Colonel J Emerson, Bengal Staff Corps, is posted to Meerut for general duty.

Lieut Col Tyler, R A, is directed to proceed from Agra to Allahabad, for duty with the R A at that station.

Lieut Col Elliot, R A, is directed to proceed from Umballa to Lucknow, for duty with the R A at that station.

The following movements of officers of the Royal Artillery are ordered, viz:—

Lieut Col and Brevet Colonel MacFarlan, from Kandahar to Ceylon, to join the 7th Brigade.

Major Burnett, R H A, from Dadur to Secunderabad, to join C Battery G Brigade.

Major Dixon, R H A, from Benares to Umballa, to join A Battery C Brigade.

Major Warter, R H A, from Allahabad to Kandahar, to join A Battery B Brigade.

Major Latham from Saugor to Dadur, to join No 13 Battery 8th Brigade.

Major Granault from Fyzabad to Allahabad, to join B Battery 4th Brigade.

Major Campbell from Govindgarh to Malta, to join No 17 Battery 10.h Brigade.

Captain Atchison from Hazir Pir to Mooltan, to join I Battery 1st Brigade.

Captain Riddell from Hazir Pir to Fyzabad, to join M Battery 5th Brigade.

Captain Clarke from Lucknow to Rawal Pindi, to join C Battery 4th Brigade.

Captain Smith from Dadur to Nusseerabad, to join E Battery 2nd Brigade.

Captain York from Jumrood to Deesa, to join N Battery 1st Brigade.

Lieut Hardy, R H A, from Lucknow to Hazir Pir, to join F Battery A Brigade.

The name of Captain Atkinson, 58th Foot, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regimental depots.

Captain Prendergrast, General List, Infantry, Cantonment Magistrate, Bareilly, has passed the examination for the Judge Advocate General's Department.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. SEXTON, COMMANDANT, B. V. R.

Head-quarters, Bombay, 12th March. 1879.

1 It is notified for general information that the presentation of prizes to the successful Competitors at the recent annual rifle meeting of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association held at the Regimental Rifle Ranks at Cooria on the 6th, 7th and 8th March and subsequent days will be made on Saturday 22nd instant at 5-30 P.M. in "the Oval" in front of the Secretariat by His Excellency the Governor.

2 For this purpose the Regiment will parade at 5 P.M. on the above date on its private parade within "the oval" in Full Dress, with helmets arms and accoutrements.

3 His Excellency the Governor was kindly given his Durbar Tents to be pitched on the occasion within "the oval" on a site appointed for the accommodation of the Public who will be invited to witness the Presentation.

4 Beyond the usual ceremonial of receiving His Excellency the Governor on arrival and of marching past there will be no drill on this occasion unless ordered by Superior authority.

5 The Regimental Band will play a selection of music on the ground during the evening. The Commandant trust the Regiment will turn out as strong as possible on this their first-annual distribution of prizes. The Executive Committee of the Regimental Rifle Association of which Captain Forbes is President will be good enough to make the necessary arrangements for the accommodation of the Public in the Durbar Tents.

6 Arrangements to be made for the winner of Prizes belonging to the Poona Company to be present on the parade so as to receive their prizes with their Comrades in Bombay at the hands of His Excellency the Governor.

By Order,
F. STOKES, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant, Bombay B. V. Rifles.

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall Mall, 21st February.

17th Lancers, Lieut Col and Brevet Col Drury-Lowe from half-pay, late 17th Lancers, to be Lieut Colonel, Supernumerary).

Coldstream Guards, Lieut Lovell to be second Lieut, in succession to Lieut William, Lord Sandhurst, resigned.

21st Foot, Lieut Travers to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut. Pregrave, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Lieut Stannell to be Second Lieut, on augmentation. Lieut Thorneycroft to be Second Lieut, on augmentation. Lieut Lean to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut Falls, promoted. Lieut D'Aeth, to be be Second Lieut, on augmentation.

57th Foot, Lieut Dashwood to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut Michel, seconded.

58th Foot, Lieut Bolton to be Second Lieut, on augmentation. Lieut Sainsbury to be Second Lieut on augmentation. Lieut Hill to be Second Lieut, on augmentation. Lieut Goodeyn to be Second Lieut on augmentation.

91st Foot, Lieut Dickson to be Second Lieut, on augmentation. Lieut Wyllie to be Second Lieut on augmentation. Lieut Lane-Fox to be Second Lieut on augmentation. Lieut Wilson to be Second Lieut on augmentation.

94th Foot, Second Lieut Massy, from the 107th Foot, to be Second Lieut, on augmentation. Lieut Hume, to be Second Lieut, vice Dolben, transferred to the 24th Foot. Lieut Nicol to be Second Lieut on augmentation. Lieut Adams-Connor to be Second Lieut on augmentation. Lieut Wilson to be Second Lieut on augmentation.

98th Foot, Lieut Hartopp to be Second Lieut vice Kinloch, transferred to the Grenadier Guards.

Rifle Brigade, Gentleman Cadet the Hon A C E Somerset to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut Russell, seconded for Staff Service.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

NOTICE.

ALL COVERS intended personally for HIS EXCELLENCY the VICEROY and GOVERNOR GENERAL and PARTY, during His Excellency's stay at LAHORE should be addressed "GOVERNOR GENERAL'S CAMP," without the addition of any Post Town.

All other communications connected with business of a routine nature should be sent, as usual, to the several Head Quarters Departments.

C. HERBERT, Lieut., A.-D.-C., for Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

Calcutta, 8th March 1879.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR REPORTING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

COTTON—AYTON—March 5th, at Byculla, by the Rev. J. F. Row, Mr. F. W. Cotton, G. I. P. Railway, to Miss Alice Helen Ayton, eldest daughter of H. H. Ayton, Esq., of Bristol. English papers please copy.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1879.

A TABLE to show the remarkable differences between the pensions of officers of the British military service and of the Indian military service is now being circulated in India. How extraordinary, and indeed, unfair, this difference is will be seen from the following examples. A captain of the British line, after 20 years' service *in any part* of the world, and reckoning all the leave of absence he has enjoyed as service, counting towards his pension, receives £200 a year. If a captain of the Royal, late Indian, Artillery and Engineers, he receives £341-12-0 a year. If of the new line regiments, transferred from the Indian Army, £350 per annum, *but*, if of the Indian Staff Corps, or local service, whether cavalry or infantry, only £191-12 a year. Now, this difference is striking enough, and certainly unfair enough if it is only remembered that the Indian officer's life is one continuous exile in a detestable climate and notoriously unhealthy quarters; but there is more to follow—every day of leave of absence from India, except the stipulated furlough, counts as leave reckoning *against* pension, and must be, if enjoyed at all, recovered from the officer by making him serve again the time taken, *in India*, before he can receive even this paltry pension of his. In the next grade, that of major, the pensions relatively of the above services are £300, £482, £475 to only £292, the Indian officer's pension. And in the next grade again,—that of lieut.-colonel,—they are £300, £595, £575 to only £365, the pension of the unfortunate Indian officer. In short, if the Indian officer was a man of inferior quality—which we all know he is not—to the other, the difference could not be more marked, and yet he is supposed to be a member of a *corps d'élite*, a staff officer, and superior as regards qualifications and allowances, to his brother of the line.

In "Hunter's Life of Lord Mayo" there occurs the following extract from Lord Mayo's journal, written just previous to his departure for India to take up his appointment as Governor General:

"—At four o'clock went to bid the Duke of "Cambridge good bye. Had a long talk with him "on Indian military affairs . . . . . "I pressed upon him the desirability of devising, if possible, some means of retirement for "the large number of inefficient officers who are "connected with the army in India, in order to "make room for young and active men. He "seemed to agree with me that it was a most "difficult question, and that it would be impossible to offer a premium to old and idle "men which he did not also offer to active and "energetic men." Here we have the dilemma of the Government—in Lord Mayo's time at all events. The Government would not offer liberal pensions to a number of superfluous, idle, old officers, for fear that they might have to do the same for the active and energetic. It was a most extraordinary theory to act upon, if it is looked at all round, because the active and energetic go unrewarded, the idle and superfluous are permitted to remain on full pay, and there is stagnation in promotion by which the efficiency of the army is impaired. Lord Mayo, who had the ability to grasp a question at once, and to hit with great exactitude upon the point on which it turned, desired to get rid of the superfluous and inefficient officers "in order "to make room for the young and active men." Had he been allowed his own way, he would have courageously attacked the question years and years ago, and saved the Empire the charges of hundreds of useless officers on full pay, and the army the stagnation produced by ineffective pensions. As things have turned out, Lord Mayo, or the Duke of Cambridge, would have been quite justified in largely increasing the pensions of the Indian officers, efficient or not, because this would have proved real economy in the end; but the pensions of the British service had not then been raised, and neither Earl or Duke had the advantage of a precedent. The Duke of Cambridge has one now, however, and, if he were interested in India, he could not fail to comment on the differences of pension for the officers of the *late* Indian army, and those of the *present* army—a difference of £350 to £192-12-0 in the captain's grade of both.

There can be no question about the great mistake made in the matter. This was the commutation of Colonel's allowances scheme, which, it was hoped, would serve in place of improved pensions, but which has done nothing of the sort. The whole affair now resolves itself into this: that the only officers of the Indian army who can afford to retire upon pension are lieutenant colonels of *not less* than eight and twenty years' Indian service. Before that service is completed, they are not allowed to bargain with the State for commutation of Colonel's allowances; consequently, there is practically no pension for lieutenant colonels of six and twenty years' service, or for majors, or for captains, and it follows, no promotion, however necessary that may be among the more junior officers. In place of acting as an ameliorated pension table might have done, the commutation scheme has had the effect of *stopping* promotion, and preventing what Lord Mayo wanted, "room for the young, active men." Because it is clearly the interest of every officer to remain in the service as long as he can, every year, after twenty-eight years' service, improving his prospects of making a good bargain with the Government under the commutation scheme. And this is proved by the reluctance with which officers of thirty years' service and upwards accept the commutation allowances. They mostly hold on to the last, and long after the time when they would have retired from the service under a better, in fact—under a *pension* scheme.

It will be said "if all this is so certain, if "the defects of the present system are so remarkable, surely the State could not permit it "to continue. It is not the interest of the Government to lose either efficiency or money?" True, but the advisers of Governments sometimes are anything but infallible. Their counsels are not unfrequently absurd, and no one guarantees them against committing blunders. To show what wonderful counsels a Viceroy may get upon such a subject as this, we quote Lord Mayo's diary again:—"*Monday, 8th November* 1868—General Balfour called to-day. "We discussed at great length the organisation "of the Indian army. He says he is perfectly "convinced that by attention and care the military estimates could be reduced by at least two "millions—that is to say, down to the sum at "which they were placed by Mr. Wilson. He "said there was no increase in the number of "men, or in the other expenses of the army, which "would justify the rise that has taken place in "the estimates . . . . He was always an "opponent of the new system of the organisation "of the army, and agrees with Sir W. Mansfield "that the number of officers now serving with "each battalion in the native army is too few. "He is quite aware of the evils of stagnation, and of the expense of the numbers "of old and inefficient officers now in "India; *but thinks that the only mode in which "the evil would be met would be by the immediate "appointment of a large number of general officers "with a view to their retirement.*" There is something very amusing in the advice here italicised and from a recognised "authority" on these matters. General Balfour would have made every inconvenient colonel a general, just to be rid of him, and of army rank what the Americans made of dollars—greenbacks. Singular, that none of these Councillors ever hit upon the beautifully simple device of increasing the pensions of the Indian officers all round, as was done by the late Secretary of State for War, and present Minister of India for the British service, at a later date. Most likely the simplicity of this, the only specific, caused it to be overlooked. We know that many a man walks miles to find something that was at his feet when he started on his quest. We believe that there is little doubt that, if the pensions and leave privilege which are granted to the officers transferred from the late Indian army to the new line regiments, were likewise granted to Indian Staff Corps and local officers, the Indian army would soon right itself in the matter of promotion. And this concession cannot be very much to ask for Indian officers bearing the heat and burden of the day in India when it has already been freely granted to Indian officers who have no heat or burden to bear worth mentioning. Why, indeed, the two services should not be placed upon a level, is more than any one can tell.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF THE 21st FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's s. s. Cathay, Commander R. T. Dundas, arrived in harbour at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon with the English Mails of the 21st Feb. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Col and Mrs C T Stewart
Miss E E Cowan
Mr and Mrs C E Gladstone
Mr and Mrs Cama, infant and 2 daughters
Mrs R H Baker
Mr Martindale
Mr G R Johnson
Dr Van Sommeron
Mr and Mrs J Monro and child
Mrs Ffolliott
Mr B Nusserwanjee
Mrs Vitcon, child, and daughter
Miss K Hansell
Mr J G Fox
Mr Highway
Mr T Thornton
Mr A Wright
Mr F J Walker
Mr and Mrs J Bernardo
Mrs Grasby
Mr V Cox
Mr H Fell
Capt A Campbell
Mr and Mrs Henry
Mr G Taylor
Mr A Hector
Mr R Clough
Mr Hayes.

FROM VENICE.

Mr G H D Wilson
Mrs W C Capper
Capt Trevor.

FROM BRINDISI.

Rev J S Sandys
Mr and Mrs F A Owens
Mr T T Holman.

FROM ADEN.

Storm Sergt H Duke
Pte Smith
Pte De Mello
Noorde-n
Essoof Sulliman.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 21.

THE Zulu war continues to be the most prominent topic of the day. The anxiety felt respecting the fate of the colony of Natal has been partially relieved by the two days' later news received yesterday, which shows that as yet the Zulus have not succeeded in effecting an invasion of the colony, although the unexpected vigour shown by the enemy in taking the offensive, and the desperate spirit with which they seem to have made their attacks, seem to indicate that Lord Chelmsford's energies will be strained to the utmost to maintain his defensive position until reinforcements arrive. Meanwhile the authorities at home have left no stone unturned to hasten the departure of the reinforcements from England, and two of the regiments ordered to proceed to the Cape are already on their way to their destination. The Dublin Castle sailed from Gravesend on Wednesday with the 3rd battalion of the 60th Rifles, and on the same day the Pretoria sailed from Southampton with the 31st Highlanders. Several other ships are nearly ready, and one or two will probably be under way in a day or two. By the end of next week it is hoped that the whole force will have left England. The first troops to arrive at the Cape, however, will probably be the 57th Regt. from Ceylon, and it will not be till about the end of March that the whole 8,000 men ordered to Natal will be on the frontier ready for action. As the Queen's troops already in the colony are estimated at 7,000 or 8,000 men, the arrival of the reinforcements will place a force of upwards of 15,000 at the disposal of Lord Chelmsford, which it may be hoped will form an army sufficiently strong to cope with King Cetewayo's warriors. The news that these reinforcements are on their way has been telegraphed to St. Vincent, and the Conway Castle, which left that island on Monday last, will, it is expected, reach the Cape with these despatches about the 2nd March. The troops who have left appear to have all gone away in excellent spirits, and the number of volunteers from other regiments has been far in excess of the numbers required to bring up the regiments ordered for active service to a war footing. In spite of the disloyal ravings of some of the extreme "national" journals in Ireland, the Irish regiments quartered in Dublin and other towns have formed no exception to the general readiness to volunteer, and a number of men belonging to the Royal Irish quartered at Dublin at once offered themselves for embarkation with the 21st Regiment at Queenstown. An imperative order issued from the Horse Guards, that no men under 12 months' service were to go to the Cape, caused considerable disappointment to some of the youngsters who had volunteered. There has been no lack of popular sympathy with the troops who have left England to fight the country's battles in South Africa; for wherever a regiment or a detachment has marched through a public place, they have always been loudly cheered by the crowds assembled to see them pass. The other day a false rumour that the 17th Lancers were to pass through the city on their way from Hounslow to the Docks caused so great a crowd to assemble in the heart of the city, that for some hours some of the busiest thoroughfares were almost impassable. The crowd, at length finding that there was no prospect of being able that day to cheer the "Death and Glory boys," reluctantly dispersed.

Three general officers are to go out to the Cape with these reinforcements to command brigades—Major-Generals Hope Crealock and E. Newdigate will command infantry brigades, and Major General F. Marshall will command the cavalry, the want of which, it is believed by military men, was probably one of the chief causes of the recent disaster. Major General Crealock has seen much active service in the Crimea, India, and China; Major-General Newdigate served in the Crimean campaign with the Rifle Brigade, and has had a considerable amount of staff service. Major-General Marshall has a high reputation as a cavalry officer, but his only war service was as aide-de-camp to Sir James Scarlett during the latter part of the Crimean war. Major-General Crealock takes Captain F. Cardew, of the 82nd Foot, as his Brigade Major, and Captain C.W. Murray, of the 61st, as Aide-de-Camp. Major-General Newdigate takes Brevet Major C. W. Robinson, Rifle Brigade, as Brigade Major, and Captain R. B. Lane, of the same corps, as Aide-de-Camp. Major-General Marshall takes Captain Herbert as Brigade Major, as Brigade Major and Captain Viscount Downe, 2nd Life Guards, of which regiment General Marshall was formerly commanding officer, as his Aide-de-Camp. Brevet Major Robinson and Captain Cardew resign staff appointments at Aldershot, in order to go out to the Cape; and Brevet Major Orr and Captain Cecil Bunbury, of the 94th Regiment also resign, the former the post of Garrison Instructor at Aldershot, and the latter that of Instructor in Military Surveying at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, in order to go out with their regiment

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

KALA ABDULLA KHAN,
VIA GULISTAN, MARCH 7.

The following are the movements of the troops by the Thull Chotiali route :—The 7th Foot are at the Khojak Pass; the 1st Goorkhas and the 8th Bengal Cavalry at Kala Abdulla Khan; and the 15th Hussars are at Arambi, having been detained three days by violent storms. Major Sandeman and the 1st Punjab Infantry are at Khushdill Khan. General Nuttall moves forward to-day. The second column will move from Khushdil Khan when seven days' supplies are procured.

THE CLAIMANT TO THE THRONE OF KABUL.

JALLALABAD, MARCH 10..

The claimant to the Kabul succession is Asmat Ali Khan and not Hasham Khan.

DEPARTURE OF YAKUB KHAN FROM KABUL.

It is rumoured on apparently good authority, that Yakub Khan left Kabul three days ago with six regiments and two batteries in the direction of Jallalabad. The object is to interview the Political Officer on the probable changes in the constitution and division of territory.

THE ADVANCE ON KABUL.

The advance towards Kabul is expected to take place shortly.

The 7th Foot relieves the Rifle Brigade, which proceeds to Murree. The 51st Foot reached Daka to-day, and the 13-9 R. A. is expected on Wednesday.

Very heavy and continuous rain last night.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE BERLIN TREATY.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

A despatch from Lord Salisbury to Lord Loftus dated 26th January, has been published, which says that the action of Russian officials in Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia is contrary to the Treaty of Berlin, and aggravates the difficulty experienced in executing it. Lord Salisbury urges the immediate separation of Bulgaria from Roumelia and a separate militia for Roumelia.

INDIAN RELIEFS.

The Indian troopship Jumna sailed yesterday from Portsmouth for Bombay.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

The Bombay Mails of the 17th ult. via Brindisi were delivered in London on the 10th inst.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, MARCH 11.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Culna, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here to-day.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 11.

The Hall Line steamer City of Baltimore left here on the afternoon of the 8th instant.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 12.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Hydaspes, with outward English Mails of the 28th ult., left for Bombay at nine o'clock this morning.

The same Company's steamer Indus left for Galle and Calcutta at one o'clock this afternoon.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dholleras	4 5-16.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5
8¼ lbs. do.	5-9
40s. Mule Twist	0-8¼
Exchange on India 60 days' sight	1-7
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74½
4½ per cent. do.	80
3 per cent. Consols for account.	96½
5 per cent. French Rentes 1872	114
Bar Silver	49⅝
Oriental Bank shares	£25
Chartered do.	£17
Do. Mercantile Bank shares	£20-10
Hongkong and Shanghai do.	£31

Arrival.—Wilton.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, M[illegible] 15 P.M.

mer Slam from Australia[illegible].

S OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

on demand	1s. 7½d. per Rs.
6 months' sight...	1s. 7¼d. "
3 " "	1s. 7 13-32d. "
s, 3 " "	1s. 7 15-32d. "
3 " "	2-05 "
each'	Rs. 12-6.

Bombay Port Trust Bill has slipped out lately, owing, it is understood, to the ion of the Secretary of State to give a ite reply to the proposals made by the local ernment for the purchase of the foreshore perties. The Bombay Government has now, ever, we believe, determined to wait no ger, but to wash its hands of the business by sing the Bill in the amended form in which as come from the hands of the Select Com- ee of the Legislative Council.

The *Pioneer* quietly and without acknowledgent converts our special telegram giving the stance of Lord Chelmsford's despatch into a adline article. This misappropriation of other eople's goods is, we suppose, an instance of the judicious profusion" on which the *Pioneer* rides itself.

The Judges of the Original Side of the High Court will take their seats in the new building from Monday next. We hope the Chief Justice will be able to discover even at the eleventh hour that there is a newspaper Press in Bombay, for whose representatives accommodation ought—for the sake of public decency at any rate—to be provided in the different division courts. Perhaps the Prothonotary will be good enough to remind the learned Judge of the fact.

ARRANGEMENTS have at length been made for a direct service of sleeping cars on the special trains carrying the Indian mails, commencing from the Calais end on Feb. 22. Accommodation is provided for twelve passengers, who will have to pay 2*l.* 16*s.* each, in addition to the ordinary first-class fare. Breakfast and dinner will be served in the cars at suitable hours. It is hoped that are long arrangements will be made for the cars to run through to Brindisi at an extra through fare of 4*l.*, but there are some difficulties in the way of doing so at present. The tickets will be issued by the Peninsular and Oriental Company in London, and by their agent at Brindisi. For years past passengers for India have bitterly complained of the impossibility of going through from London to Brindisi with the Mails, and have had to start the day before and travel almost continuously in ordinary carriages, altogether devoid of those fittings and arrangements which can alone alleviate the discomfort of a long and tedious railway journey. It is now becoming quite common for officers and civil servants to come home during a three months' leave, and it is certain that the additional day in England, combined with comfort during the Continental railway journey, will be accepted as a great boon. The Peninsular and Oriental Company are to be congratulated upon having become associated with an improvement which promises not only to meet a great want experienced in the past, but also to increase the popularity of their unrivalled service.

NOTICE of the following important questions to be put in the House of Commons on Feb. 24 was given by the member for Dundee. The answer will be looked for with considerable interest :—

To ask the Under-Secretary of State for India whether any supervision is exercised by the Indian Council over the shipment of railway material and stores from Great Britain for the use of the guaranteed railways in India generally or the East Indian Railway in particular : Whether it is a fact that the general body of shipowners are virtually excluded from competing for the conveyance of such material and stores from the circumstance that all such shipments pass through the hands of particular brokers, who make it a condition that the ships taken shall be consigned to certain houses in the East, thus securing private profits : Whether the results of this exclusion of competition is not to enhance very greatly the expence of the conveyance of such stores, and whether it is in the power of the Indian Council to secure that the contracts for such conveyance shall be unconditionally placed in the open market. And whether he will cause to be prepared and laid upon the table a return of the freights paid during the past five years by the India Office for stores shipped on Government account and rates paid by the various Indian railways upon such stores respectively—distinguishing railway material from other stores.

ATTENTION has been drawn in the House of Commons to the letter of the correspondent of the *Standard*, in which he describes General Roberts's expedition to Khost, and the operations of the force against the enemy. The reading of some of the more sensational portions of the correspondent's letter by the Liberal member for Glasgow made an impression upon his own party, which the Under-Secretary of State for India, the Hon. E. Stanhope, endeavoured to remove by reading certain telegrams from General Roberts to the Viceroy ; but the principal count in the indictment against the General, that relating to the treatment of the prisoners, was met by Mr. Stanhope asking the House to suspend its judgment until a report had been received from General Roberts. We reproduce what took place in the House on the subject :—

Mr. Anderson—I beg to ask the Under-Secretary of State for India if he has seen in the *Standard* of Feb. 10 a letter from its correspondent giving a detailed account of the way in which General Roberts is carrying fire and sword into Khost, the substance of which is that after one day of fighting, in which our loss was, besides three camel-drivers, only two men killed and four wounded, after the fighting was over, and apparently without any attempt to learn whether the enemy belonged to the neighbourhood or came from a distance, General Roberts issued an order that the numerous villages should be looted, and "when the time for looting had expired the order for burning was given, and in ten minutes as many villages were in a blaze." That during the day the dragoons were ordered in charging to take no prisoners. That after the fighting, some ninety prisoners were taken into camp from one of the villages, not by the dragoons, and tied together with ropes, and on their making some attempt to escape they were set upon, and many of them were slaughtered in their bonds, the letter saying, "The scene of this tragedy was appalling. The dead, the living, the dying, and the wounded were still tied together, and all were lying huddled up in one confused mass of bodies." If Government have any information as to the truth of this account, and if General Roberts was sent to Khost with orders consistent with the statement in the Viceroy's proclamation that we had no quarrel with the sirdars or people of Afghanistan, and would not willingly injure or interfere with them. (Loud Opposition cheers.)

Mr. E. Stanhope—I have read the report in the *Standard* of the operations in the Khost Valley. We have not yet received any official report from General Roberts on the subject, but in a telegram to the Viceroy of India on Jan. 8 he says : "Enemy collected in considerable strength yesterday, almost surrounding the camp. Night attack was evidently intended, so I thought it advisable to take the initiative, and about noon marched out in three small columns. Result was most successful ;" and then he describes the operations briefly. On the 10th he telegraphed, "Your Excellency may rest assured that every care is taken to secure safety of camp followers, and that no undue severity has been or will be exercised in our dealings with the people. (Ironical Opposition cheers and counter cheers). The result of our short sojourn in Kurram is more satisfactory than I could have hoped, and the punishment inflicted here on the 7th inst. was most more than the occasion deserved and the safety of this force necessitated. (Loud Ministerial cheers.) Everything is quieting down now, and I hope we shall have no more trouble. Had I been less prompt it might have been different"—(cheers); and on the 13th he adds, "The people have had a severe lesson—(Opposition cheers and counter cheers)—but as they are being treated with the greatest kindness and consideration—(oh, oh)—they are rapidly becoming reassured." As to the details mentioned by the correspondent of the *Standard*, I must ask the House to suspend its judgment until we receive General Roberts' report ; but although our forces have been much exposed to marauding attacks, I have reason to think that General Roberts is as anxious as anyone could be to inflict as little punishment for such outrages as is consistent with justice and with security. (Loud Ministerial cheers).

THE *Standard*—The defeat of the 22nd of January was plainly the result of a surprise, but how the troops left behind by Lord Chelmsford allowed themselves to be surprised is still a mystery. We shall be glad to learn, if it be so, that the superior officers who were responsible for the plan of the campaign found their subordinates untrustworthy. It would be a melancholy and discreditable reflection that a British General, or even the leader of a column, could not be trusted to make the necessary arrangements for the defence of the camp and communications. The disobedience of orders by the officers left to hold the camp under the impulse of a reckless bravery which led them to seek an encounter with the enemy in the open was more excusable though not less disastrous. According to the latest telegrams from Pietermaritzburg it is stated "that written orders were disobeyed in spite of the protests from inferior officers." There is little doubt (it is added) that if the force in camp had, as ordered, acted strictly on the defensive they would have held the enemy in check, till the General returned and took them in the rear with the not improbable result of ending the campaign. The blundering of the officers left in charge of the camp was more than half redeemed by the magnificent valour of the soldiers who were out to pieces a mile and a half away from the entrenchments, and the defence of Rorke's Drift by the scanty garrison, hastily gathered behind barricades improvised of meal bags and biscuit tins, maintained the reputation of the British army for soldiership as well as bravery. The unquestionable valour and the enormous numbers of the Zulus were unable to secure them the victory, except in the single instance in which they lured the British troops into an ambush. According to those who watched the fighting, the effect of the admirable weapons now in the hands of our soldiers was such that if there had been anything like an equality of numbers the Zulus must have been driven back. As it was "they were mown down like grass as they approached to close quarters." But as they outnumbered the British by at least thirty to one, and as they did not hesitate to sacrifice men in attacking, they at last triumphed. The lesson, though dearly purchased, will not be thrown away, and when offensive operations are renewed we may be sure every blow will be made to tell. In the meantime we may cherish the hope that there will be no native rising, and that the crisis will be postponed until we are once more able to strike with decisive effect.

MR. MORRIS, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, has obtained leave for six months. Mr. Charles Grant, acting Judicial Commissioner, will act for Mr. Morris, and Mr. Crosthwaite will again officiate as Judicial Commissioner. Mr. Vennings, Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, and lately officiating as Secretary, will act as Commissioner of Jubbulpur for Mr. Crosthwaite.

WE hear from Jallalabad that orders have been passed that the three marauders captured near Lundi Kotal, a short time since, are to be shot.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* :—We sincerely trust that the Government will not be dissuaded from the only course which is at all likely to render any peaceful settlement permanent, viz., the dictation of terms from Kabul itself. Any measure short of this will be set down, not to forbearance nor to magnanimity, but simply to weakness ; and all our frontier troubles, to say nothing of those connected with the Kabul question itself, will be infinitely enhanced. The boldest course is now at once the surest and the cheapest.

CAPTAIN KNOX, R. H. A., who came out from England in the beginning of the Frontier campaign, and served with the Peshawur Field Force as Adjutant to Colonel Williams, commanding the Artillery with Sir Sam. Browne's column, has (says the *Civil and Military Gazette*) been ordered to proceed to the Cape on active service, and is, we believe, hastening down to join Mr. Archibald Forbes and Lord William Beresford at Aden to catch the steamer of the 22nd instant for Zanzibar and Natal. Captain Knox is a fortunate officer in being destined to see so much active service. He served in the Abyssinian and Ashantee campaigns.

THE *Indian Daily News* :—We direct special attention to His Excellency the Viceroy's reply to the deputation of the British Indian Association that waited on him on Saturday with an address on the subject of the cotton duties. The Association has probably never before received such a rebuff as is contained in Lord Lytton's terse, and almost contemptuous, condemnation of the tone and tenor of their address. His Excellency's speech, however, has a wider significance than that would ordinarily be attached to any words addressed to a representative body, such as the British Indian Association. It was evidently meant, and will be received, as a declaration of a policy that has been fully considered, and that will be followed out *au pied de la lettre*, irrespective of public opinion or any deterring influences.

WE (*Civil and Military Gazette*) learn with great pleasure that the Commander-in-Chief appears to have been, so far, very much satisfied by all that he saw in the Khyber Pass. He is said to have expressed himself as specially pleased with the appearance of the second Brigade, and with the manner in which operations had been carried out under the supervision of the Staff. His march was, we are happy to say, quite unmolested, owing to the judicious precautions taken, though at first there seemed some risk of his being fired on in the Pass, the Afghans being likely to make the most of their chance of potting such very big game. He was to leave Jallalabad, after a stay of two days, on the 3rd, returning by the new or river road, now all but complete. He was due at Basawal on Tuesday, and Daka on Wednesday, whence he was to return to Peshawur by the usual stages. Thence he proposed to go to Kohat, and inspect General Roberts's column and frontier outposts ; on his return from the Kurram Valley he is expected to make Peshawur his headquarters, so that he can thence, if necessary, direct operations for an advance on Kabul.

WE hear that Mr. Macauliffe has received a telegram from his attorney in London, stating that all the proceedings in the spurious breach of promise case against him have been quashed.

IN the month of December last 1,483 emigrants left the port of Calcutta, of whom 1,031 went to Demerara, and 452 to the French West Indian Colonies.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* says :—Owing to the high prices of grain in Lahore, it has been found necessary to open a subscription list with a view to mitigate as far as possible the prevailing distress among the poorer classes. The food purchased is distributed every afternoon at the Kotwali, and the Deputy Commissioner guarantees that the funds subscribed shall be fittingly and carefully expended.

THE *Englishman* :—"There is nothing which succeeds in this world like impudence. Mr. Anderson, the bankrupt manager of the Corinthian Theatre, has published a proposal in the Bombay papers to bring out a theatrical company to Bombay for three months from October next, and has persuaded the editors of the papers to write in his favor. Surely these gentlemen cannot have read the report of the late case in the Insolvent Court." On the same subject the *Indian Daily News* writes :—"The announcement is made by Mr. Anderson with all his characteristic effrontery, and, in according it their support, the local press pay a very poor compliment to their contemporaries on this side of India, who have lately devoted a considerable portion of their space to retailing the doings of our late theatrical lessee, as elicited in the Insolvent Court. The information then published was far from being such as would lead one to believe that if again 'sufficient support be guaranteed to Mr. Anderson, there can be no doubt that he will perform his part to the full satisfaction of his patrons.' The *rôle* Mr. Anderson played here is not a particularly enviable one ; and we should have expected him to look in other directions than a theatrical lesseeship in an adjoining presidency for the employment of his genius. We are not very sanguine of the success of Mr. Anderson's proposal to bring out a theatrical company for Bombay, for, apart from other considerations, as an unprotected bankrupt, any visible property that he might acquire would be at the mercy of his creditors here and elsewhere."

IN the year 1877-78 the local rates in the Punjab amounted to Rs. 14,18,993, of which sum the road and educational cesses amounted to Rs. 4,56,839. The sum of Rs. 3,46,068 was expended on education, and of this sum primary schools received two lacs. A little more than 5½ lacs were spent on roads and communications. The expenditure from medical purposes amounted to Rs. 1,17,743, out of which sum Rs. 75,150 were expended on dispensaries. A very large dispensary has been erected at Delhi costing Rs. 23,710. The Lieutenant-Governor has asked to be furnished with the reasons for erecting a building which is beyond the requirements of the place. With regard to the outlay on education a reduction has been made in the number of the schools in several districts, in Amritsar in particular 27 schools were reduced. In the entire province there were maintained last year 1,458 educational institutions, *viz.*, 4 high schools, 132 middle schools, 1,215 primary schools, 107 female schools, being in all 45 more than in the preceding year ; of these 1,227 were maintained wholly at the cost of the district funds.

THE INSOLVENCY OF MESSRS. HAMILTON MAXWELL AND W. G. HALL.

WE published yesterday the general balance sheet of W. Nicol and Co. given by Messrs. Maxwell and Hall with the schedule filed by them in the Insolvent Debtors' Court at Bombay on Tuesday last. A few more particulars given in the schedule will not be found uninteresting. The general balance sheet of Fleming and Co. of Kurrachee is as follows :—

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET.

DEBTOR.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital consisting of household goods and stock in trade of 1854	6,48,826	2	5
Amount of debts as in schedule	8,97,657	8	3
Profits of business in each year in			
1865-66	1,90,215	3	6
1867-68	43,436	15	6
1868-69	18,933	7	10
1869-70	877	14	11
1873-74	1,88,190	10	5
1874-75	12,592	5	1
1875-76	77,221	15	9
1876-77	15,469	14	5
Total	Rs. 20,93,432	1	7

CREDITOR.

Amount to the Debit of Profit and Loss Account in 1866-67	Rs. 3,32,743	4	4
1870-71	52,909	10	8
1871-72	1,30,327	10	9
1872-73	14,972	1	10
Amount to the debit of Mr. Hall's account	8,765	15	1
Deficiency, particulars of which are mentioned in the books of accounts which are in the hands of the trustees	15,54,613	7	11
Total	Rs. 20,93,432	1	7

The following is a list of the creditors of the Bombay firm whose claims amount to Rs. 10,000 and more :—

	Amount.
National Bank of India	Rs. 4,20,000
Graham and Co., Bombay	4,90,000
Anderson and Co., England	1,01,009
Ritchie, Steuart and Co., Bombay	3,70,000
Born, Gurney, and Baker, London	80,249
Credit Lyonnais, London	3,85,042
General Credit and Discount Company, London	2,93,596
London and County Bank, London	1,06,392
London and Westminster Bank, London	2,98,791
R. McKinn, London	4,61,330
James Morton and Co., London	3,10,402
National Discount Co., London	1,85,681
Rothschild and Sons, London	1,10,391
A. C. Scott, London	2,73,652
Societe Generale, London	4,54,104
United Discount Co., London	1,48,769
J. Innes Wright, London	90,000
Matheson and Co., London	60,000
Rothschild Freres, Paris	34,125
Blockley Reid and Co., London	21,348
Consolidated Bank of London	20,576
J. Gurney, of London	50,000
Gurney and Co., London	24,873
Hubbuck and Sons, London	40,926
London and Hanseatic Bank, London	26,535
Nizam's State Railway, Hyderabad, Deccan	25,000
Richardson and Co., London	37,156
Smith, Wilkinson and Co., London	15,612
J. P. Muckintosh, Fort	10,000
Lalkhund Ramdayal, Moombadevi	10,000
Alliance Bank, London	15,000
J. W. Bolitho, London	15,000
Capital and Counties Bank, London	15,000
City Bank, London	16,213
London and Joint Stock Bank, London	11,607
T. G. Hill and Co., Manchester	11,318
DeLynn Buscenens, Marseilles	15,137
Mofussil Company, Bombay	16,679
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, Edinburgh	

The City of Glasgow Bank is put down as a creditor, but it is stated in the schedule that the "amount due to these creditors cannot be ascertained until it is known whether the claims already admitted for bills in the hands of third parties will be met by the Bank and until the claim of the liquidators of the Bank is made and acknowledged by the Trustees in the insolvent estate."

The creditors of the Kurrachee firm whose claims amount to Rs. 10,000 and more are as follows :—

	Amount.
Sind Press Company	64,994
City of Glasgow Bank	6,50,000
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company, Kurrachee	43,918
Govindas Goverdhundas	14,955
Fattehchund Dewandas	49,298
Colloomull Dullocmull	38,834
Colloomull Buchamull	26,998
Jehangir Jessa	10,115
National Bank of India, Bombay	30,000
Megraz Notumdas	15,000

Mr. Hamilton Maxwell's personal account is as follows :—

Dr.

Amount received from the firm of Messrs. Nicol and Co.	Rs. 2,30,623	15	4
Amount received from the trustees for maintenance	3,425	0	0
	Rs. 2,34,048	15	4

Cr.

Amount expended for insolvent's maintenance from August 1864 to March 1879	Rs. 72,508	15	4
House Rent from August 1864 to March 1879	51,540	0	0
Expense incurred for insolvent's visit to England on three occasions	10,000	0	0
Loss sustained in different companies' shares	1,00,000	0	0
	Rs. 2,34,048	15	4

Mr. Hall's personal account is as follows :—

Dr.

Amount received from the firm of Messrs. Nicol and Co.	Rs. 1,78,126	13	5
Amount received from the firm of Messrs. Fleming and Co.	8,765	15	1
Amount received from the trustees as maintenance	3,425	0	0
	Rs. 1,90,317	12	6

Cr.

House Rent, August 1867 to March 1879	Rs. 32,670	0	0
Household expenses and maintenance, &c.	1,17,647	12	6
Amount settled on trustees for behalf of wife prior to marriage	25,000	0	0
Amount expended on three trips to Europe and back	15,000	0	0
	Rs. 1,90,317	12	6

PROBABLE OUTTURN OF COTTON IN THE BERARS.

From W. B. JONES, Esq., Commissioner, H. A. D., to the CHAIRMAN, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

AMRAOTI, 7th March 1879.

SIR,—In continuation of my letter No. 943 of the 22nd ultimo, I have the honour to forward the accompanying memo. on the cotton acreage and probable outturn of the current year.—I have, &c.,

W. B. JONES,
Commissioner, H. A. D.

MEMO.

Soon after the transfer to my office of the duties hitherto performed by the Assistant Commissioner in charge Cotton Statistics, it was brought to my notice by a telegram received from the Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce that the report which it has been the custom to furnish in September, on the prospects of the season, had not this year been drawn up. The object of such a report has now (6th March) almost disappeared, since we are now in possession of *facts* and have little need to discuss prospects, but as it may be useful to maintain the annual series of reports complete, I think it well to put on record in a compiled form the statistics which have reached me.

CULTIVATION.

2. In an appendix I have brought together the average figures of the Central Provinces and Berar for the current year. In the former Province cultivation has increased on the whole by some 14,000 acres. Increase took place chiefly in the Jabalpur Division. Regarding the causes which led to it I have no information.

In Berar cotton cultivation has again made a large spring forward and has reached a figure in excess of that of any previous year, thus :—

	Maximum years 1875-76.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Amraoti	5,27,360	5,09,959	5,62,017
Akola	5,76,671	5,21,993	5,65,014
Elichpur	2,30,098	2,33,867	2,32,639
Buldana	3,13,655	2,93,098	2,92,751
Wun	2,45,100	[illegible]	3,33,697
Bassim	2,10,530	[illegible]	2,46,085
Total...	21,03,424	[illegible]21	22,32,113

3. It is always difficult to explain what are mere *fluctuations* in the area devoted to a given crop and not general tendencies to increase and decrease, but I apprehend that the advance which cotton has made this year is due chiefly to the great encouragement which the crop of 1877-78 gave to cultivators. The crop of that year was a cheaply raised crop, for the rains being light and intermittent the fields required but little weeding, and what had to be done could be done at leisure : it was a very early crop, and it enabled cultivators to pay the Government demand with unwonted ease ; it was a very heavy crop. It thus combined almost every advantage that a crop can possess, and it is not to be wondered that it made the cultivating classes think well of cotton for 1878-79. It is possible, too, that the dearness of seed grain in the case of jowari and other food grains and the way in which the monsoon opened, which was much more favourable to cotton than to its rival jowari, may have stimulated the inclination which cultivators would feel for a crop which had paid them so well the year before. But this is mere conjecture, for the general crop statistics of the Province are not yet in my hands.

4. It is proper that I should note here that I do not feel perfect confidence in the figures for Wun, the district in which the largest increase is reported. In Wun the number of Jagheer villages is very large, and that of villages leased under the rules for leasing waste lands still larger, and the statistics which these classes of villages render are at present very imperfect. Steps are being taken to secure accurate returns of cultivation and crops in future, but for the present a considerable margin of error must be allowed for in the statistics of the Wun district and a small margin in those of Bassim and perhaps of Buldana. The returns from the Mailghat tract of the Elichpur District are also inaccurate, but as the total cotton [illegible] *Tchesi* is small the error whatever it be is insignificant.

I must guard myself against being understood to discredit to any serious extent the figures which I present, even in the case of the Wun District. My belief is that they are fairly accurate. I only note that they may contain a certain element of error which the returns of other districts do not and which I cannot at present estimate with precision.

OUTTURN.

5. The prospects or more accurately the ascertained facts of the year as to outturn are very unfavourable. It is the custom to say, and I have no doubt that there is truth in the remark, that cotton suffers from excessive rain, but what has struck me most (and I have marched in every district but one in Berar) this year has been the extremely untidy and uncared for look of the fields. Rain fell almost without intermission throughout the monsoon ; there were very few days when weeding was possible and on these days labour was unobtainable or obtainable only at ruinous rates. The result being that the field are every where more or less choked with weeds and grass.

6. Hence the crop of 1878-79 has been in every respect the reverse of that in 1877-78. It has been an expensive crop to raise ; it has been a very late crop for the persistency of the rain retarded the development of the plants ; and it has been a very light crop, and will not, I am afraid, yield more on the average than 8 annas in the rupee, or say from 30 lbs. to 35 lbs. per acre in Berar, and still less in the Central Provinces. At 30 lbs. per acre the total outturn would be :—

Maunds.	Cwts.	Bales of 3½ cwts.
8,37,042	5,97,887	1,70,825

The figures for previous years have been—

Year.	Outturn.	Total outturn
	lbs.	cwts.
1874-75	55	9,60,850
1875-76	40	7,76,663
1876-77	56	10,12,403
1877-78	70	12,96,693

So that the crop of this year will, notwithstanding the increased acreage, be scarcely half of that of last year.

7. But it is really useless to conjecture when facts are at hand, and I would therefore simply draw attention to the following figures showing bales exported up to 22nd February :—

	Central Provinces.	Berar.
1878	35,850	1,27,887
1879	5,937	51,391

As the crop this year was very late it may be that a greater *proportion* of cotton remains unexported this year than last, but I have little hope that the export will much exceed half that of last year.

8. A copy of this memo. will be forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Wurdha, in case he should feel able to [illegible] more definite information regarding the Central Provinces.

W. B. JONES,
Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Amraoti, 6th March, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, 1879.

Statement showing the area under cotton cultivation in the Central Provinces and Berar in 1878-79 as compared with the area in 1877-78.

Districts.	1878-79 Acres.	1877-78 Acres.	Increase.	Decrease.
NAGPUR—				
Nagpur				
Bhandara	1,20,387	1,18,736	1,651	
Chanda	Nil.	Nil.	..	
Wurdha	35,155	39,127	..	972
Balaghat	2,32,623	2,33,724	1,054	
	Nil.	Nil.	..	
Total...	3,87,965	3,91,587	1,651	273
JABALPUR—				
Jabalpur	24,847	24,404	443	
Saugor	40,554	30,644	9,910	
Damuh	16,653	12,474	4,179	
Seoni	10,556	9,923	1,034	
Mundla	664	668	..	4
Total...	93,274	77,712	15,561	4
NURSINGPUR—				
Baitool	2,060	2,191	..	131
Chindwara	39 378	40,028	..	650
Hooshungabad	21,761	24,288	..	527
Nursingpur	44,391	39 546	..	
Nimar	19,324	37,726	1,845	
			1,397	
Total...	1,67,714	1,08,882	3,293	208
CHATTISGURH—				
Raipur	33,034	29 101	3,933	
Sumbulpur	58,400	56,500	1,900	
Belaspur	26,010	28,637	..	27
Total...	1,17,444	1,14 238	5,833	27
Total in Central Provinces	7,56,397	7,42,219	26,280	12
BERAR—				
Amraoti	5,62,017	5,09,959	52,058	
Akola	5,65,014	5,21,993	43,021	
Elichpur	2,32 639	2,33 867	..	8
Buldana	2,92,751	2,75,028	17,723	
Wun	3,33,607	2,81,770	51,837	
Bassim	2,46,085	2,31,344	14,741	
Total...	22,32,112	20,63,961	1,69 380	8
Total in Central Provinces and Berar	29,88,510	28,06,180	1,95,660	20

W. B. JONES, Commissioner, H. A. D., Amraoti, 6th March

THE DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR BURMAH.

THE Government of India having decided to send immediate reinforcements to the forces in Burmah, on Saturday at half-past twelve in the forenoon instructions were issued for Her Majesty's 54th Regiment to hold themselves in readiness to start for Rangoon. The order, however, was not publicly known till four o'clock in the afternoon, when there appeared on the Calcutta cricket ground three military policemen, who marched gravely up to the wickets (a cricket match was proceeding between the Calcutta Cricket Club and the Fort) and informed the men who were batting, that they were required at once. Yesterday morning at 5 a.m. 150 men of the 54th were marched down to the Mail steamer for Rangoon, headed by their band, under the command of Major Newbold. Lieutenants Hickson and Taylor. The steamer balla started at once on the arrival of the English mails. This morning the remaining portion of the regiment detailed for Burma, with Col. Shiffner, Major Tighe, Lieut. and Adjutant Ruddach and Lieut. and Quartermaster Campbell, Harris, Gasset and Nettles, embarked on board the Khandalla, to the number of about 250 men. Calcutta will thus be left with only half a European regiment as a guard.

A portion of the 19th M. N. I., consisting of native commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers, rank and file, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Orr, 2nd in command, accompanied by Lieut. Andrews and Pollock, also proceed to Rangoon embarking from the Government Dockyard [illegible] on board the Khandalla, [illegible] *Englishman*, March 10.

DARING DACOITIES IN THE DECCAN.

MAJOR DANIELL, the Superintendent of the Poona District Police, has been, we understand, appointed by Government on special duty to hunt up those koolies and ramoosies who have recently made their appearance in the Poona, Satara, and Sholapur Collectorates. One hundred sowars of the Poona Horse from Sirur have been placed under the orders of Major Daniell, and also a small police force. We have no doubt that Major Daniell will either bring these ramoosies and koolies to their senses or they will have to seek refuge in the Nizam's territories. It must be in the recollection of our readers that it was Major Daniell who captured the notorious Hunia koolie, and thereby dispersed his gang.

IT is rumoured that Hurria Ramoosie, who is now committing depredations with a gang of his adherents and koolies, within the Poona, Sattara, and Sholapur Collectorates, has written a letter to His Excellency Sir Richard Temple, to adopt immediate measures in making *bundabust* for the *khana-kupra* of himself and coadjutors, otherwise he will continue plundering the ryots. A letter has been also written to Major Daniell, the Superintendent of the Poona District Police, defying him to find the writer and his gang. Another letter is said to have been written by Hurria Ramoosie to the Chief Constable at the head quarters, telling him that if he meets him, he, the latter, will lose his head.

Two Companies of the 4th Rifles stationed at Poona have been ordered to proceed to the Sholapur Collectorate to guard the Government Treasury, &c, at that place. Forty rank and file have also been ordered to proceed to Joonor on duty from the 11th Regt N. I. These movements have been ordered in consequence of Hurria Ramoosie plundering.

ON Thursday a dacoity took place at the village of Virwalla in the Poorundhur talooka, when the house of Deshpandey was carried off booty to the extent of Rupees 3000. This daring exploit is said to have been committed by the coolies and Ramoosies. No dacoits have been as yet arrested by the police.—*Poona Observer.*

THE INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS' PENSIONS.

(*Englishman.*)

WITH reference to the subject of pensions to the officers of the Indian Army, we would draw attention to the following extracts from a despatch from the Secretary of State, dated 10th August 1876, published in the "Parliamentary Blue Book of Correspondence relating to the organization of the Native Army of India."

"I observe that your Lordship's predecessor considered it desirable to institute a series of inquiries into various matters connected with the Native Army, in consequence, mainly, of certain suggestions, having been received from high military authorities in India with reference to the existing pension rules. There can be no question as to the importance of maintaining the European portion of the Native army in the highest possible state of efficiency, by arranging for time timely retirement of officers who may have become unfited for the active duties of their profession, either by age or by other infirmities. I shall take an early opportunity of addressing your Lordship again on this particular point, and I hope to be in a better position to consider and decide upon your proposal when I shall have been informed of the result of the deliberations of a Royal Commission, which has been engaged for sometime, under the presidency of Lord Penzance, in considering a scheme for regulating the promotion and retirement of officers of the British Army, and of the action which the Secretary of State for War may propose to take upon their report. That Commission has failed to deal thoroughly and comprehensively with the general question of retirement and superannuation, and although regulations upon these points must necessarily vary somewhat in details as applied to the British and Indian branches of the service, I consider it in all cases desirable that the proceedings in both should be based upon an uniform principle."

Since the above was written the Royal Warrants, alluded to in the last para., regarding promotion and retirement in the home services and in the new line regiments and Royal Artillary and Engineers, late of the Indian army, have been published, the last about six months ago.

It may now, therefore, be fairly thought that the Indian Government and Secretary of State are and have been for some time fully in a position to take into consideration the means of arranging "*for the timely retirement of officers who may have become unfitted for the active duties of the profession either by age, or by other infirmities about which there can be no question*," as also for laying down a system of pensions for the Indian army more in accordance with the times than those now existing.

What has been done we would ask in this very important matter ?

The different persons now obtainable in the home and Indian services were given in the table which we printed with our last article on this subject. But we would now leave out those of the home services and draw attention more particularly to those available

Grant, J. Williams. Bandsman Bickley also escaped, but has since died at Helpmakaar.

"Of the 1-24th Regiment, Serjeant Williams and Corporal Lyons were among the killed, and Private Hitch was dangerously wounded."

The action at Rorke's Drift was a splendid affair. Lieutenant Bromhead and Chard were left in charge of the Drift with a company of the 24th. The first intimation of the disaster was form fugitives making for the Drift, some of whom, including Lieutenant Coghill, who rode away to communicate with Helpmakaar, were killed by Zulus while crossing the river. Seeing that an attack was imminent, we hastily threw up barricades of meal bags and biscuit tins belonging to the Commissariat, part of the time being under fire. We were attacked soon after dark by at least 3,000 men, chiefly of the Zulwana Regiment. The fight was kept up for the greater part of the night. The Zulus six times got inside the barricades, and were as often driven out at the point of the bayonet.

Meantime, another body passed on to the military hospital in the rear, and fired it, killing five patients, and destorying the medical stores. The servant of Colonel Harness Hassard had a narrow escape; he got away from the hospital, and sat in the bush all night, exposed to the fire from both sides.

At dawn the attacking force withdrew, and Lord Chelmsford's column was seen approaching; it was hailed enthusiastically by the gallant defenders, who at first mistook them for another force of Zulus.

Three hundred and fifty-one dead Zulus were counted near the entrenchment, but the number killed has since been estimated at 1,000. The Zulus fought with infuriated courage, coming up to the loopholes, and seizing the muzzles of the rifles.

Assistant Commissary Byrne, recently of the Natal Civil Service, was killed. He is said to have behaved nobly.

The impression here is that all the men engaged should have the Victoria Cross, as they undoubtedly saved Grey Town and Helpmakaar, and gained time for the main colmn to effect a retreat.

A strong feeling prevails here with regard to the cause of the disaster at Isandula.

It has been positively stated that written orders were disobeyed in spite of the protests from inferior officers. There is little doubt that if the force in camp had, as ordered, acted strictly on the defensive, they would have held the enemy in check till the General returned and took them in the rear, with not an improbable result of ending the campaign.

A Court of Inquiry is sitting at Rorke's Drift, composed of Colonel Hassard, Colonel Degscher, and others.

Further accounts of Pearson's action on the 22nd state that Colonel Pearson and Colonel Parnell had their horses killed under them. The Gatling gun did great execution.

Colonel Pearson is stated to have had another engagement, but this has not yet been officially confirmed.

Preparations for the defence are actively going forward in the city.

The Town Council have undertaken the task of provisioning.

Confidence is much restored, though Zulu raids are considered quite possible.

Colonel Wood, after successfully engaging the enemy on the 24th, has fallen back to cover Utrecht.

On Tuesday evening a despatch arrived from Colonel Wood, dated Fort Finta, Jan. 26, nine a. m., to the following effect:—

The enemy's forces sent against Wood's column seem to have fled. Their strength was reckoned at from 3000 to 4,000 men, commanded by Nmiche. Wood was aware of what had happened to No. 3 Column, and of General Chelmsford's plans. He had also heard that the force attacking No. 3 Column was composed of Umbonambi, Umoitim, Undi, Ndwenega, and Nkomdkosi Regiments, commanded by Mdabulamanzi, Umbegwana, and Niyingwayo. Colonel Wood intended moving on the following day to Ngaba Komgha and Hawane, in the Kloofs, and he hoped to be in a position to cover Utrecht, and also move if necessary towards Bagalusine.

(*Reuter's Telegram.*)

CAPE TOWN (via MADEIRA), JAN. 22.

On January 24th Colonel Wood's column was attacked by a body of 4,000 Zulus. The engagment resulted in a victory for the British troops, the enemy being completely scattered. The British sustained only trifling loss. The force under Colonel Wood is now falling back to cover Utrecht.

Several attacks on Colonel Pearson's and on the other columns have been repulsed.

A grand attack is expected daily from the Zulus, who are concentrating their forces in the direction of Ekowe, where Colonel Pearson's force occupies entrenched positions.

The gravity of the position of affairs is not exaggerated. It is expected that military operations will be confined to maintaining the *status quo*, and guarding the strategical positon on the border, until the troops are strongly reinforced from England.

PLYMOUTH, Thursday.

The Dunrobin Castle arrived in Plymouth Sound at 7.30 this morning, bringing despatches for the Government. The following additional details, respecting the disaster at the Cape, are from the latest Cape papers:—

A telegram from Maritzburg, describing the arrival of the news there, says:—"We were thrown into a state of indescribable excitement at an early hour this morning by the arrival of two officers bearing the tidings of a severe disaster sustained by our forces. I learned at Government House that the rumours in everybody's mouth were unhappy not exaggerated, as shortly after nine o'clock an office announcement was posted, and a state of suspense and uncertainty as to the victims has resulted in making the state of affairs rather worse than better. It is said enormous damage was inflicted upon the enemy, the Zulus being mown down like grass as they approached to close quarters; but their numbers were too overwhelming to make resistance effective. It is generally feared that the official telegram is too sanguine as regards the number who have survived the route. The enemy pursued to Rorke,s Drift. The convoy which fell into the enemy's hands includes a large quantity of ammunition. The arms of the defeated force will also have been carried off, and most likely the oxen. The effect of the disaster and consequent delay is not to be estimated. Ambulances have been already despatched to the front, and every provision is being made for the care of the sick and wounded.

The invading force, under the command of Lieutenant General Lord Chelmsford, K.C.B., was divided into five columns, composed as under:—

No. 1 Column, under the command of Colonel Pearson, consisted of Royal Artillery, two 7-pounders. Lieutenant Lloyd; Royal Engineers, No. 2 Company, Captain Wynne R.E.; 2d and 3d Foot, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Parnell; 99th Foot, six companies, Lieutenant Colonel Welman; Naval Brigade, Commander Campbell, R.N.; Mounted Infantry, No. 2 Squard, Major Barrow; 12th Hussars, Natal Hussars, and Durban Mounted Rifles, Alexandra Mounted Rifles, Stanger Mounted Rikes, Victoria Mounted Rifles, 2d Regiment Natal Native Cavalry, 1st Battalion, Major Graves, 3d Foot (commanding); 2d Battalion, Commandant Nettelton; No. Company Natal Native Pioneer Corps. Total 1,650 whites and 2,000 natives.

No. 2 Column, Lieut. Colonel Durnford, R. E., commanding, consisted of a Rocket Battery, Captain Russell, R.A.; 1st Battalion, 1st Regiment Natal Native Contingent, Commandant Montgomery; 2d Battalion ditto, Major Bengough, 77th Foot; 3d Battalion, 1st Regiment Natal Native Contingent, Captain Cherry, 32d Foot; Sikali's horse: No. 3 Company Natal Native Pioneers, Captain Allen. Attached to the Staff were Captain Barton 77th Foot, Lieutenant Cochrane, 32d Foot, and as Senior Medical Officer Civil Surgeon Cartwright Reed. Total, 3,000 natives, 200 whites

No. 3 Column, commanded by Brevet Colonel Glyn, C. B., 24th Foot, consisted of N. Battery, 5th Brigade, Royal Artillery, Lieut. Colonel Harness; Royal Engineers, No. 5 Company, Captain Jones. R. E.; 94th Foot, 2d Battalion, Brevet Lieut. Colonel Pulleine; 2d Battalion, Lieut. Colonel Degscher, C. B.; No. 1 Squad Mounted Infantry, Lieut. Colonel Russell, 12th Lancers; Natal Mounted Police, Major Dartnell; Natal Carbineers, Captain Shepstone; Newcastle Mounted Rifles, Captain Bradestreet; Buffalo Border Guard, Captain Smith; 3d Regiment Natal Native Contingent, Commandant Lonsdale; 2d Battalion ditto, Commandant Cooper; No. 1 Company Natal Native Pioneer Corps Captain Nolan. Attached to the Staff were Lieutenant Coghill, 24th Foot, Major Clery, Captain Gardner, 14th Hussars, Captain Essex, 75th Foot, Senior Commissariat Officer Dunn, A. C., Captain Hiot, Paymaster, and Surgeon Major Shepherd, Senior Medical Officer. Total, 2100 whites, 2000 natives.

No. 4 Column, Brevet Colonel Evelyn Wood, V. C., C. B., 90th Foot, commanding, consisted of Royal Artillery, six 7-rounders, Major Tremlett, R. A.; 1-13th Regiment Lieut. Colonel Gilbert; 90th Foot, Brevet Lieut. Colonel Cherry; Frontier Light Horse, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Buller; Wood's Irregulars, Captain Lonsdale; Captain Lambert's Horse, Captain Raaff's Horse, Captain Bok's Rangers, Captain Lambert's Horse, and two Armstrong guns. Lieutenant Colonel Tugela Drift at Fort Tugela on January 20th without opposition. On the 21st the camp was attacked by the Zulus, but the attack was repulsed with considerable loss. On the 22nd the mass of the Zulu army would be opposed to this column. No. 3 Column crossed the Buffalo River, five miles from Ekowe, at Rorke's Drift, also on the 12th January, and on the same day a successful attack was made on Sirayo's place, about [illegible] miles from the camp, on the same or the following day, the general, [illegible] a reconnaissance with the bulk of his mounted men, was met by Colonel Wood, who had pushed forward with his cavalry in advance of the 4th Column. On Wednesday last a portion of the column, under command of Lieut. Colonel Pullein, being encamped about ten miles from Rorke's Drift with Col. Durnford and part of No. 2 Column, which was then advancing on the same line, was attacked by an overwhelming force of Zulus, and the wing of the 24th Regiment cut to pieces, as reported in the telgram published on Friday night and Saturday. A company of the 2-24th on picket duty was also destroyed. The column has fallen back on Helpmakaar.

No. 4 Column (Colonel Wood), which advanced into Zululand by the Blood River, having Utrecht for its base, was successful in capturing cattle and disarming the natives, and is probably at this time in advance of the position from which Lord Chelmsford returned.

No. 5 Column (Colonel Rowlands) has hitherto been engaged against Sekukuni and in protecting the Transvaal border of Zululand.

The lines of communication between the advancing columns and their several bases are preserved by one Company of the 88th at Fort Napier; one company of the 2-4th Foot at Greytown; four companies of the 2-4th Foot, under Colonel Bray, C.B., at Helpmakaar; one company of the 99th Foot at Stanger; and one Company of the 99th Foot at Durban.

After the engagement with Sirayo's people, the *Natal Mercury* remarked on the selection of Rorke's Drift as an appropriate place for the infliction of a severe blow on the Zulu power, that being the scene of the border inquiry, the main effect of which had been to weaken British prestige in the Zulu mind close to, the Blood River, the new boundary line of the Transvaal territory, and not far from the spot where Sir T. Shepstone met with such disrespectful behaviour in October, 1877. Rorke's Drift, however, will not be remembered as the scene of the infliction on the Zulus of a just punishment, but in connection with a terrible disaster, and at the same time with a military heroism never yet surpassed.

The *Standard and Mail* remarks:—"It is not too much to say that from one end of South Africa to the other this news has caused a feeling of consternation and dismay which has been unequalled in the history of our rule. We have been so long taught to consider Cete wayo as the overshadowing danger to the peace and good government of our colonies—and we fear we must add that the ability to send the opportunity which seemed to offer for crushing his power and for removing the one obstacle to plans and hopes for the future from our path, have been so persistently put forward as sufficient reason for unnecessarily distaking this campaign that nothing seems wanting to fill the cup of our bitterness to the brim. That there will be criticism is to be expected, and that there will be a full and searching inquiry is to be hoped, into the conduct of the operations which permitted a surprise of such a nature and which seems to have exposed a weak and straggling, convoy to an overwhelming attack. But criticism and inquiry in the future will neither undo the past nor obviate the stern necessity which self-defence imposes upon us of a bloody and complete lesson to the savage victors. Words cannot express the great and terrible anxiety which for the next few weeks will hang over South Africa. It is no exaggeration to say that in every native kraal this Zulu victory will give a new colour and complexion to native politics and native thought. Within twelve months two British columns have been driven to retreat before the natives, and the significance of such an exhibition it is impossible to forecast. Within our own colony and on our borders it is worse than folly to conceal that a growing feeling of unrest and irritation exists even among those who were formerly not hostilely inclined. Unwise talk, rather perhaps than unwise action, has contributed to rouse this feeling; but it is beyond controversy that the idea, however mistaken, has taken hold of the native mind that in future they will have to combine. Our true safety lies in looking the danger in the face, and we believe that now, as on former occasions, the courage and self-reliance of the Colonists will be equal to the strain. We hear of large reinforcements being asked from England, and we little doubt that before many months defeat and disaster will be amply avenged. There can be no question now as to the rights or wrongs of the quarrel. The supremacy of our race, nay our very existence, demands a prompt and effectual reprisal; but we may hope that with that reprisal we shall hear the last of wars, of aggression, and of armies of invasion, and that in the future, as in past times, British rule and British policy in South Africa will rest on a foundation of truth, justice, and moderation."

The *Cape Times* of the 27th of January says:—"The telegrams forwarded by this mail show how sad a disaster has overtaken one of the columns of Lord Chelmsford's force advancing into Zululand. In Cape Town the loss of so many men personally known to our citizens has created a profound impression. To-morrow a public meeting will be held, at which the Chief Justice will preside, in order to strengthen the hands of the Government in this crisis, and the Hon. R. Southey has already initiated a subscription for the purpose of relieving the immediate necessities of the unhappy women and children bereft by the destruction of six companies of the 24th Regiment. Although no such disaster has befallen the British arms since the annihilation of the 45th Regiment with a large force of native roops in the Bhotan Pass, it must not be supposed that the British arms in Zululand have suffered a defeat, or that the punishment of Cetywayo will be forgone. Lord Chelmsford is now in Moirtzburg with the High Commissioner, and the 3-4 Column, deprived of all its baggage train and supplies of ammunition, has temporarily retired upon Helpmakaar, a few miles on the Natal side of the Buffalo River. But Colonel Wood's and Colonel Pearson's columns continue their advance on their several lines, and we have every hope that they will give a good account of the enemy." The following letter was addressed this morning, by order of Lady Frere, to the Rev. Rice Thomas, chaplain to the Forces:—

"Dear Mr. Rice Thomas,—My mother says will you express for her to the wives of the 1-24th, who must now be in such sad trouble, how much she sympathises in all their anxiety and fear for their husbands, and how sincerely she trusts that we may find that even of those engaged in that fight more may have escaped than they think now. May God comfort these poor women in their sorrow, for the news is dreadful to us, who have, as we fear, lost so many friends on that day, and one's only comfort is that a soldier would not have wished for a more glorious death, fighting his country's enemies to the last, and how much better that than many a life drawn out to twice the length in no service for God, or worn out with long illness and suffering. 'They are in God's hands.' Captain Milne asked my mother to say that the correct and authentic news can be had at the Colonial Office, and generally comes at night; and that they would be so glad to send it on to the barracks, if you could send any one down each morning to hear it and take it back. Perhaps you could kindly do this yourself, as that would give the poor women more confidence in the truth of it. They must try and keep up heart, and on no account believe rumours and reports, and still hope for the best.—Believe me, yours very truly, "CATHERINE F. E. FRERE."

The same paper, which noted the first receipt of the news, commented thus:—"From Zululand we have said news to record, a considerable detachment of British troops have been attacked by the flower of Cetywayo's army, and, notwithstanding the murderous fire which their assailants were exposed to, have ultimately been overpowered. It is, of course, impossible to give much faith to the rumours of the number of killed given on the Zulu side; but that the gallant British soldiers who fought till the last against an overwhelming native force, must have inflicted immense loss on the enemy, appears from the fact that the latter seems to have made no attempt at passing into Natal. For, although we have received a telegram stating that the Zulus have crossed the boundary in two places, it would appear that they are not those who attacked the force whose defeat we have to record.

"Lord Chelmsford is reported to have gained a brilliant victory, but this does not compensate for the loss those brave men who, like the Spartans at Thermopylæ, were killed to the last man after a murderous fight. That the Zulus, in pluck, are equal to the white man, is a well-known fact, and if Mr. Paul Kruger, both on the day when Sir T. Shepstone announced to the Transvaal Government his intention to annex the country, and at an interview with the Secretary for the Colonies, showed himself less afraid of them than he might expected to be—it was chiefly because the Boers always fight on horseback, whereas the Zulus are chiefly dangerous to foot soldiers. What a pity that British Infantry, instead of a strong Boer command, had to stand the attack of Cetywayo's force, where valour and pluck were not sufficient to secure a victory. The clever dodging of well-mounted and well-armed Burghers might have met with complete success. Had those 1500 Boers who lately met at Wonder Fontein taken the field and joined the British in fighting the common enemy of their race, the disaster which we have to record would, perhaps, not have happened. But it is of no use complaining of what cannot be remedied. If Sir Bartle Frere had had full power to act as he thought fit, it would be in every respect the wisest plan to restore to the Transvaal its independence, and convert the Boers from unwilling subjects into zealous and faithful allies of her Majesty the Queen. But probably his Excellency is not authorised to take such a step, and although the English are sure, in course of time, to gain the victory in the just and necessary war they have entered upon, their first loss may not be the last; and the fame of it may lead to many other movements among the native tribes of South Africa."

The latest telegrams from Pietermaritzburg published in the *Cape Argus* are as follows:—

"Pencil despatch from Lord Chelmsford on leaf of pocket book gives brief particulars of the appalling disaster on Wednesday last, confirming the worst rumours. He left his camp, ten miles beyond Rorke's Drift, on Tuesday, leaving it in charge of Colonel Pulleine, to whose support Colonel Durnsford, with his native contingent, was ordered to hurry up. On Wednesday morning the camp was attacked by some 15,000 Zulus, who came instantly to close quarters, more than 2000 being slain. The British force was destroyed almost to a man. Colonel Durnford supposed, and Colonel Pulleine, with all his officers, known, to be killed, besides Smith, Russell, and M'Dougal, of the Artillery, Surgeon Shepherd and, in fact, all but a remnant of the entire force. When intelligence came to the General he retraced his steps with a small force. Finding the enemy in possession of the camp, he had to await reinforcements, but before they came up the enemy had decamped. He bivouacked amongst the dead in the old encampment, and yesterday retired to Rorke's Drift, the camp at which place had been unsuccessfully attacked on Wednesday afternoon. Nothing has yet been done to retrieve this disaster, unprecedented in South African history, and one it is everywhere said was due to the folly of taking into the country a baggage train of such enormous length. The distress, anxiety, and humiliation felt here are indescribable."

"A further despatch from Lord Chelmsford states that the attack on Colonel Bromhead's camp at Rorke's Drift was repulsed in a most brilliant manner. Two of the defenders were killed, and when daylight came 109 dead Zulus were discovered round the fortified position. It is publicly stated, though the allegations cannot be accepted without reservation, that Lord Chelmsford's camp was pitched at the time of the attack, in a most unsuitable position, having on its right flank the Isipezi Hill, and other ground upon the remaining sides, which allowed no range for rifle. It is also stated that the waggons were parked after the English fashion, without outspanning, and packed afterwards, and not largered close up with [illegible] stances between. Fears [illegible] were stowed under the wagon in front. [illegible] to be expressed that not more than 30 out of [illegible] men engaged have been saved. Defensive [illegible] are in progress, and the inhabitants [illegible] armed and organised. Stories are current [illegible] gun was heard this morning in the [illegible] town, but no intelligence has been received of any movement of Zulus in this direction. An official notification to the effect has been published appointing places of rendezvous, and giving instructions what to do in case of an emergency. It is reported, though not officially, that the enemy's capture on Wednesday consisted of 102 waggons, 1,400 oxen, two pieces of artillery, 400 shot and shell, 1200 rifles, 2,50,000 rounds of ammunition, a rocket-trough, 60,000l. worth of commissariat stores and the colours of the 24th. Gloom and consternation are increasing here, and the suspense is intensified by the monstrous and unfounded stories which seem to be fabricated every hour. Colonel Lanyon is expected here to-day.

The steamers City of Paris and Olympus, belonging to the Inman and Cunard Lines respectively, took their departure yesterday from Liverpool. The former vessel goes to Queenstown, where she is expected to arrive to-day, and will receive on board 1,000 men, 40 officers, and some ten horses of the 21st Royal Scotch Fusiliers. The City of Paris is well known as a fast and comfortable vessel. She is commanded by Captain Fulton, formerly of the City of Montreal, a gentleman who has had previous experience in transport service, having been on board one of the Inman vessels engaged in the Crimean and Abyssinian expeditions. The doctor and the chief steward of the City of Rome have been transferred to the City of Paris. Mr. Ernest Inman went on board the steamer to Queenstown to superintend the embarkation of the troops. Snow and rain fell the greater part of the day, and a thick fog on the river caused some delay in crossing the bar. The work on the remaining steamers is being pushed forward rapidly.

The following is the order of sailing of ships from Portsmouth for the Cape:—Portsmouth: Russia, 58 in Regiment, 13th Feb.; February: Palmyra, Royal Engineers, 27th. Southampton: Olympus, Royal Artillery, 24th; England, half 17th Lancers, 25th; China, 94th, 26th Spain, half King's Dragoon Guards 26th; Egypt, head-quarters Kings Dragoon Guards 28th. Sixty volunteers leave Gosport at 9-40 a. m. to-day to join the 94th Foot at Aldershot. Orders were received at Portsmouth yesterday that an unlimited number of volunteers were invited from the 55th, 69th, and 10th Regiments for the 25th Brigade (24th Regiment) for active service at Natal. Men to be fit for service must be fully drilled, including musketry instruction, must have at least four months of service, and not to be of bad character. Each will have a gratuity of 21s. Officers commanding regiments are ordered to telegraph direct to the Horse Guards the number of each rank. Non-commissioned officers are allowed to volunteer.

Orders were received at Devonport yesterday asking for volunteers from the regiments quartered in Plymouth Garrison for service with the 24th Regiment at the Cape About 70 men volunteered from the 37th Regiment, 40 from the 32d Regiment, and 20 from the 2nd Battalion 25th Regiment.

Our Dublin Correspondent telegraphs that there seems to be an entire change of opinion with respect to the Zulus amongst the populace in Dublin since they saw the Royal Irish Volunteers passing through the streets for embarkation. The evening newspaper officers were crowded yesterday afternoon with persons of all classes eagar to learn what intelligence the Dunrobin Castle had brought, and a spirit of admiration of Irish valour as sharing in the gallantry of the troops has taken possession of the public mind. Then times the number of volunteers necessary could now be obtained in Ireland.

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Tirhoot State Railway.
Allahabad to Gawnpore and Delhi.
Delhi to Lahore.
Lahore to Mooltan and back.
Lahore to Delhi.
Delhi to Gawnpore and Allahabad.
Lahore to Jhelum and back.
Hathras Road to Mattra and back.
Scinde State Railway
Delhi to Bandikui and back.
Agra to Ajmere, Jeypore and Nasirabad, and back.
Benares to Lucknow and Moradabad.
Moradabad to Lucknow and Benares.
Madras to Bangalore, Beldicherry and Beypore.
Beypore to Bangalore, Neilgherry and Madras.
Negapatam to Tuticorin and back.
Tanjore to Negapatam Chattram and back.
Madras to Porto Novo and back.
Madras to Trichinopoly, Madura, Dindigal and Joack.
Arconum to Conjeveram and back.
Tinevelly to Tuticorin and back.
Calcutta to Canning and back.
Calcutta to Diamundo.
Goalundo to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Koushtea and back
Goalundo to Chitpur and back.
Northern Bengal State Railway.
Kurrachee to Kotree and back.
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Rangoon Flotilla Company.
River Steam Navigation Co.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. P. and the Punjab.
Rawul Pindee to Murree.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting such correct information.

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Bombay, January 1879.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1879.

NARRATIVE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR IN SIND.

(Concluded from Wednesday's "Bombay Gazette.")

IMMEDIATELY the Governor passed within the gate of the city, a salute began to be fired, and a native band struck up God Save the Queen, whilst hearty cheers went up from the throng lining the streets all the way from the city-gate to the palace. On dismounting from the carriage His Highness, taking the Governor respectfully by the hand, led him up the steps of the main entrance to the darbar hall, which were covered with crimson cloth for the occasion, and, conducting him to a sofa covered with cloth of gold with a carpet of the same gorgeous material in front, politely requested him to be seated. Then, with that consummate mastery of deportment which seems to be the heritage of high-born Orientals, the Mir acknowledged His Excellency as representative of the Paramount Power by a salaam, and formally presented his sons by name, before taking his seat beside his guest. At 8 o'clock dinner was served consisting of a mixture of Oriental and English dishes, to suit the respective wants of those who formed the dinner party. The meal concluded, His Highness and his sons repaired with their guests to the verandah to witness the fireworks which were then let off. The fire balloons proved a great success, rising in the heavens till they appeared to blend with the stars.

The Khyrpur State is very small as compared with the high rank accorded to its ruler, he being entitled to a salute of fifteen guns. The capital does not contain more than 20,000 inhabitants, but, as native cities go, wears an aspect of tolerable cleanliness and comfort. Blade-making and arms generally, and silk manufacture, are its only industries; and the surrounding country has somewhat of a celebrity for its indigo.

The gross annual revenue of Khyrpur does not exceed five lakhs of rupees (£50,000); but, by a different system of administration, it is believed the State would yield twice that sum without burdening the people. His Highness the Mir is a born sportsman, and, from all accounts, one of the best shots living. Large stretches of his territories are reserved for game, and the only form of tyranny, with which he is charged, is his quick resentment of any attempt on the part of his subjects to encroach on his preserves; and these unfortunately comprise some of the most fertile tracts in his dominions. It is to be remarked, however, that he has never once exercised the powers of life and death over his subjects, with which he was invested some twenty years ago, having never carried out the extreme sentence of the law. His Highness is now an old man but remains wonderfully active, being able to ride either horse or camel; and in his hands the sporting rifle has lost none of its deadly effect. Looking back over the history of Sind for the last thirty years, it will be found that, notwithstanding the praiseworthy qualities above alluded to, this prince has stained his escutcheon with more than one blot. His shortcomings, however, viewed from a standpoint of Oriental ethics, will appear but venial; and we must not too severely condemn him for conduct which his compatriots may perhaps regard not only with complacency but approval.

The Mir's palace is an unpretentious square block of no particular style of architecture, but the audience chamber is well proportioned, spacious, and well furnished. The Mir himself, however, never lives under a roof longer than he can help, being the victim of a morbid apprehension that it might perchance fall upon and kill him, one of his ancestors having thus lost his life. He therefore lives in a tent pitched close by, and, as his sporting habits lead him constantly from one place to another, this form of domicile, after all, suits him best.

On the following morning His Excellency was taken by the Mir to a town twelve miles off, called Kote Dija. Here there is an old fort with a few rusty pieces of old-fashioned ordnance on very rickety timber; one of these measures about twelve feet in length, and has a bore of about seven inches. It consists of ordinary gun metal, and has on its upper surface an inscription in the vernacular, and a word of Russian characters, but no trace of the history of the piece could be obtained either from the Mir himself or his people. Mir Mahomed Khan, His Highness' eldest son and heir, met the Governor with a small mounted retinue, about a mile from Kote Dija.

The country around the fort as seen from the slight eminence on which it stands is level, but at the time the view was remarkably circumscribed owing to the haziness of the atmosphere. There appeared, however, to be no lack of trees and coarse herbage. Here the Mir entertained His Excellency at breakfast.

Returning to Khyrpur the Governor made a detour to the right, making, with the route out for a base, two sides of an obtuse angled triangle, and visited a plateau in the adjacent heights, whereon stands the ruins of a fort which, considering the inaccessible nature of the site, must have been impregnable for ancient modes of assault. The name of this place is Shirao. In the evening the Mir gave His Excellency an entertainment similar to that of the previous day, and seemed greatly drawn to his guest, with whom he kept up an incessant fire of conversation in the Persian language. Mir Mahomed Khan is the Chief's heir-apparent, as the eldest son living. His Highness' first born died some years ago, and though he left behind him a son, Mir Mahomed Khan, the next elder brother was declared by the doctors of Mahomedan law to be the legitimate successor as heir apparent, and has been recognised as such by Government. The younger sons of His Highness the Mir, though mere youths, are corpulent beyond measure, and, strange to say, are proud of the circumstance, looking down with contempt on their elder brother, who is said to have tried every conceivable means to increase the weight of his person unsuccessfully.

On the 8th His Excellency returned to Sukkur, the Mir escorting him for a few miles from his capital as a mark of respect to the Governor personally, and loyalty towards Government. The country between Khyrpur and Sukkur is remarkably fertile, and, near the latter, well wooded.

On the evening of the 11th His Excellency left Sukkur for Sita-road station where his carriage was shunted and left. On the following morning, accompanied by Mr. Henderson, Superintendent of Police in the Shikarpur Collectorate, and Mr. Waters, he rode to the mouth of the Gaj river, a distance of forty miles. The western Nara, ten miles from the starting place, was quickly crossed in boats, that for His Excellency's use being prettily and tastefully decorated, and emblazoned aft with appropriate words of welcome by Mr. Paramal, the Deputy Collector of Kakkur, which place stands two miles further on. It is the head-quarters of a thriving district, and the great emporium of *nutt* manufacture. These nutts—leather covers for camel saddles—are made chiefly of goat skin leather. The finest, however, are made of prepared *para* (Sind deer) skins and are quite velvety to the touch.

After Kakkur, Thurraree is the next village. The third relay of horses was at Ghulam Ali-ka-Patta, 26 miles from Sita road station. Here His Excellency stayed for half an hour conversing with the local subordinate officials and the chief inhabitants of the place, using the Persian language as a means of communication, and thus obviating his inability to speak the patois known as Sindi. Most of the subordinate native officials all over Sind seem to be acquainted with Persian, and His Excellency had thus no difficulty in making himself understood to them. The *rabi* crops all along the road were first rate, and the state of the district, generally, seemed very flourishing. The approach to the mouth of the Gaj has very much the aspect of the southern outlet of the Bolan Pass. The Gaj river rises in the mountains of Baluchistan, and, after leaving the range of hills through which it flows into Sind, loses itself in the plain, where its waters are used for irrigation; its mouth therefore is the place where it begins to distribute itself over the plain instead of falling into the ocean, as European streams invariably do. The hills through which the river works its way lie north-east and south-west, in a direction almost at right angles to the stream. They are entirely nude of vegetation, and their summits are ridgey, sharp, and serrated. Here were tents and all sorts of comforts which Colonel Wallace had kindly provided for His Excellency and suite; and Mr. Hughes, chief of the Cotton Department in Sind, who had gone ahead, received the Governor on arrival. The *luk* or crevice in the mountain, through which the river has to force its way, is fifteen miles from where it passes into the plain. His Excellency's time being limited, he determined to push on at once to that spot. Accordingly, after a hasty breakfast, fresh horses were mounted and the party marched up the winding stony bed of the river, reaching within a couple of miles of the gorge by dusk. Here the channel is very broad, and was then only occupied by the stream on its western margin. On dismounting His Excellency ascended an adjacent height whence the *luk* was distinctly discernible, presenting the appearance of the letter U, the lower line of vision being obstructed by an intervening river bank. Thus, when fully seen, the gorge has a V-like aspect. A fine square mass of rock having a castellated appearance overlooked the site of His Excellency's encampment. Two small tents had been despatched from the original encampment, as soon as His Excellency left it, but these and the Commissariat, not arriving till a couple of hours after a halt had been come to, the whole party lay down on the hard and stony bed of the river, and some of them blissfully enjoyed a short repose. On the arrival of the kit, a camel *nutt* was spread upon the ground and over that a tablecloth, and, a cold collation being laid down, the sentinel of the party disturbed the slumbers of His Excellency and the others by the announcement that dinner was ready. It may easily be supposed that this repast was enjoyed with relish, after a ride of 55 miles in the sun, the last 15 at the rate of 2½ miles an hour, owing to the rough and stoney nature of the ground. Such a day's experience, however, is fraught with pleasure to the observant chiamin. For those whose bodily vigour is not too much taxed with the fatigue it entails, it is the source of much gratification, as it not only promotes physical energy subsequently, but also immediately enhances the enjoyment of repose. There is thus a pleasure in *roughing it* which must ever be denied to those for whom luxury is indispensable. There was no doubt some risk in sleeping in the bed of the river, as in the event of rain falling the stream suddenly enlarges, occupying the whole channel, in which case even strong swimmers might be overwhelmed in the rolling torrent. Fortunately, however, the lives of His Excellency and party were not jeopardized by such an untoward occurrence. Starting at dawn on the following morning the party reached the gorge in the course of an hour. It is a V-shaped fracture in the range of rocks, and, with its surroundings, is a subject worthy of the pencil of a great artist. His Excellency made a sketch of the *luk*, from the bed of the river in front, and was fortunate in having lovely reflections of the surrounding rocks in the deep water between him and his subject. The gorge itself is impassable, but ascending a steep rock about 200 feet in height, facing it at right-angles, His Excellency obtained a first rate view of its whole outline, and made another sketch. From this position the view must be very grand, when the stream in flood passes through the gorge, as the water must then rise high in the crevice, rushing at the same time impetuously through it. The thundering noise thus created is said to have given this river its name, the word Gaj signifying thunder in the Baluch language. From the elevation mentioned, the territories of His Highness the Khan of Khelat could be seen through the gorge for some distance. Along the bed of the river, clusters of graves were frequently seen. Why those spots were selected for places of interment it is difficult to understand. Here and there also clusters of stunted trees were met with. The stream had to be crossed 27 times in the course of the journey up its bed, and it was quite a pleasure after being accustomed to the muddy current of the Indus to see a volume of water so clearly transparent. In common, however, with all Sind waters, alligators are said to abound in the Gaj, but none were seen by His Excellency's party. The banks on either side increase in steepness as you go up the stream, and are seen to consist of sandy clay interstratified with bands of limestone, which increase in proportion towards the gorge, where it forms the sole constituent of the rocky barrier through which the river passes by means of the crevice already described. Here and there large blocks of this material hang loosely on the steep escarpment

> "As if an infant's touch could urge
> Their headlong passage down the verge."

The return journey, after leaving the bed of the river, was accomplished at great speed, the horses being first rate and the road all that could be desired. After dinner (which was served in Mr. Henderson's tent), His Excellency retired to his railway carriage, which was picked up by the down train from Sukkur at 3 a. m. next day, and brought on to the second station above Kotri. Here he was received by Colonel Dunsterville and conducted to the river close by, where a steam launch which had been kindly supplied by Mr. Wilkins, Railway Superintendent, lay ready for his use. By this means His Excellency and suite were conveyed to a point near the old town of Hala, which the Governor visited that afternoon, being accompanied thither by Colonel Dunsterville and Messrs. MacIvor, Henderson, and Waters. The picturesque tomb of the Pir (saint) of Hala was first inspected, then the jail, and lastly the establishment where alone Sind pottery of the old pattern is now manufactured. Some articles of common use were made in presence of the Governor, and a tile painted. The artist executed his work with marvellous deftness and taste, doing the outlines of the design as well as all the details in rapid free hand. The only machinery used in this primitive manufactory is a flat circular stone, about four feet in diameter, which is made to revolve by hand on a central pivot. A cone of prepared clay is placed on the centre of the stone above, and the potter, first giving the circumrotatory impetus by a push with his hand, goes on fashioning vessels as long as the cone of clay lasts, whilst an assistant keeps up the movement of the stone by an additional push whenever necessary. Green is the prevailing colour of the tiles made here, and the eye is pleased with their general appearance. Considering that each tile is about 13 inches square, and that they are sold at the moderate figure of Rs. 15 a hundred, it is astonishing that they are so little used as flooring material. The substance used for colour and finish is a composition resembling flint, and its constituents are kept a secret from the world at large. There can be little doubt, however, that it is a compound silicate, that of calcium forming probably the main element, and is thus presumably but a variety of glass.

Leaving the pottery His Excellency visited an adjacent village, the celebrated industry of which is the manufacture of those exquisitely turned wooden boxes, with which every one who has been a few years in this Presidency is so familiar. His Excellency visited the principal workshop, and saw the workmen turn and finish some neat little specimens of their handicraft. These poor fellows, it appeared, being steeped in debt to the money lenders, had to work from morning to night for a pittance that but ill-sufficed to keep body and soul together. It is said that habits of improvidence first brought them under the yoke of the banias (money-lenders), and, their trade gradually deteriorating subsequently for want of patronage, the products of their labour now fetch so little in the market, that their plight, at the present moment, is indeed a sad one. They had all a care-worn, joyless look, though some of them, strange to say, are reported still to cherish sporting proclivities, and join on foot in hunting the wild-boar whenever they can obtain a half holiday from their unrelenting task-masters. May better times be in store for them.

His Excellency and party slept on board the launch that night, and early on the morning of the 15th inspected the Salaroo farm and garden. So far, this establishment cannot be said to have passed beyond the domain of experiment. With the English plough which Mr. Strachan, manager of the farm, has taught the natives to use fairly well, the soil is of course turned over to a much greater extent than can be accomplished with the native implement. But the soil thus loosened to a greater extent requires a correspondingly greater supply of water for irrigation. And so far, the enhanced crop thus obtained has not counterbalanced the increased cost of irrigation entailed by the new system as to show a greater profit than is yielded by the native mode of agriculture with its humbler requirements. To facilitate the process of irrigation it has been proposed to erect a steam pump, but this is surely but ill calculated to improve matters, as the cost of the necessary apparatus places it beyond the possibility of adoption by the native peasantry or even by the landholders. The best plan, therefore, would appear to be to try some such system as could be worked by the poor cultivators, and would recommend itself to them by yielding, taking expenditure and returns into consideration, an outcome proportionately much greater than what they have been accustomed to; to do which a large tract of land would have to be taken up by Government.

This is the agricultural desideratum not only of Sind but of all other parts of the Presidency. It may here be incidentally remarked that it is strange that wind-mills have never had a trial as a means of pumping water for irrigation in this part of the world.

Returning from Salaroo His Excellency received the principal people of the district at the river side, and entered into various local matters, which disposed, he would settle the Zulu difficulty as mooted. Then embarking at the launch steamed for Kotri, reaching that station just in time for the train from Sukkur to Kurrachee. At 7-30 p.m. His Excellency arrived at Kurrachee and thence, accompanied by Mr. Waters, at once proceeded on board the I. G. S. Amberwitch, which getting steam up at 2 o'clock next morning anchored off the mouth of the Indus at 3 in the afternoon.

SOUTH AFRICA.

FURTHER papers were published on the 15th Feb. respecting the affairs of South Africa. They contain 61 despatches, some dealing with the complaints of members of the Cape Frontier Armed and Mounted Police Force, but most of them relating to the political or military situation on the Zulu borders. Upon the latter point the opening correspondence turns upon the following telegram from Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, sent in answer to the request for reinforcements:—

"October 12, 1878.—It may be possible to send out some special service officers, but I feel some doubt whether more troops can be spared. As the hostilities in the Cape Colony are now at an end, would not the police and volunteers be sufficient for the Cape, and might not all the Imperial troops be sent to Natal and Transvaal, with the exception of a small garrison for Cape Town?"

Sir Bartle Frere replies in a lengthened despatch, dated Pietermaritzburg, November 5, 1878. He says it is not easy to do justice to the zeal, intelligence, and self-devotion with which the Cape Colonists, as represented by the members of Mr. Sprigg's Cabinet, had applied themselves to the task of providing against a recurrence of danger from Caffre wars of the old type:—

"Great progress has already been made in disarming the natives, in organizing a good protective police force, and three separate descriptions of regular reserve forces, and the Colonial Cabinet, hearing of our need for more troops in Natal, has within the last few days been able to undertake the entire defence of the Cape Colony, including the whole of Caffraria, with no further demand on Her Majesty's forces than five companies of infantry, which will be stationed at King William's Town and St. John's River. I confess that I am myself by no means easy when I reflect on the magnitude of the responsibilities Mr. Sprigg and his colleagues have thus undertaken. I had ample opportunity during the past twelvemonth to gauge both the risk of a Caffre insurrection and the effective power of the various forces, colonial as well as those of Her Majesty's Army, to maintain peace. Knowing as I do the weak points in the present system—for any system—of reliance on non-professional soldiers, I would not, had the option been given me, have so rapidly reduced the strength of the regular army in the Cape Colony. I have, however, no alternative but to accept the generous offer of the Cape Ministry; for the state of affairs in the neighbourhood of the colony of Natal and the Transvaal assures me that we shall require every man we have got, and that we cannot confidently hope for speedy or unchecked success without the reinforcements which we have asked for from Her Majesty's Government.

Passing to the state of things at Natal, the High Commissioner adds that that colony is far from being as well provided with means of defence as Sir Garnet Wolseley considered it should be when he was there three years ago, though since that time external dangers have become more imminent:—

"The Zulu army has certainly not decreased in numbers or in efficiency of organization and armament since Sir Garnet's days. I have seen no estimate of numbers enrolled in the regular regiments which sets them down as less than 35,000 men, and the number is variously estimated, by persons who claim to know all about them, at totals between that force and 60,000 men. The supply of guns to them has, till lately, not slackened. There can be no doubt that a feeling of extreme self-confidence and anxiety to try conclusions with the white man pervades the whole mass, especially the younger soldiers. Their mere force of numbers makes them most formidable, and they are, man for man, decidedly the best native troops in South Africa."

"A true soldier's instinct" (continues Sir Bartle Frere) "taught Sir Garnet Wolseley that the Zulus were a great danger to our colony and to all South Africa;" but since then we have been brought face to face with them, and the risk of collision has greatly increased. As to the native population it is difficult, until the day of trial comes, to estimate its value for defensive purposes. "Taken at its best, I should be sorry to trust to an undisciplined native force, except as auxiliaries to disciplined troops and under the eye of European commanders. There can be no doubt that, however loyally inclined, the instincts of the race and their mode of fighting can have been little humanized by one generation of subjugation to a European Power. Unless carefully kept in hand they will be inclined, as in former days, to exterminate and enslave their vanquished foe":—

"These are briefly the grounds for my belief that the reinforcements we have asked for are the least that can be required to give a reasonable assurance of success in any operations which may be necessary. I should not fear disgraceful disaster, even were the odds against us greater than they are, but I am not without apprehension that in the struggle for success, and, in fact, existence, our victory may not be so speedy nor accomplished at so small a cost to life and property as Her Majesty's Government would desire; nor possibly so free from those drawbacks of unnecessary severity against which there is, when our own countrymen are in action, no security better than military discipline and the consciousness of possessing superior force.

"It may possibly occur to Her Majesty's Government that a settlement of the Zulu question may be deferred to a more convenient season. I cannot think that this can safely be done as regards the Zulus.

"Cetywayo is in no way superior in charcter to his predecessors. Since his coronation placed him firmly on the throne he has had ample opportunity for showing that in cruelty and treachery he is no degenerate representative of Chaka and Dingaan. I have met persons who agree that there is no ground to fear an unprovoked attack from Zulus; but I have never met a man who, having had dealings with him, professed to have any trust in Cetywayo's word, or who believed that anything except fear would restrain him from acts of the most revolting cruelty and bloodshed. As long as a large force is maintained in Natal, it is possible that fear may preponderate over cupidity, pride, or passion; but, with Chaka as his avowed model, we can never have any better security for peace than an armed truce while he rules Zululand."

Sir Bartle Frere proceeds to show that there are no reasonable grounds for expecting that the Zulus will be content to remain in peace within their own borders:—

"Everything during the last 12 months has confirmed the belief that nothing of the kind can be expected from Cetywayo, or any one who like him, seeks to revert to Chaka's system of centralized military organization, for the avowed purpose of conquest and aggression of the bloodiest and most barbarous kind. As to whether the objects of this organization are aggressive or peaceful, I would not judge Cetywayo from the vapourings of his young warriors, though they are significant enough; and we well know that when a despot has once roused the warlike spirit of a people it is not easy to allay it without a trial of strength. I judge him solely from his own words and deeds in times past, and I believe there is no other safe mode of judging what he is or is not likely to do.

"But it is not the Transvaal only that looks to the solution of the Zulu question as deciding the issues of war or peace. From every part of South Africa during the past two years we have had the same symptoms of unrest and of a growing disposition on the part of the natives to try, by more or less decided wager of battle, whether the white man still retains his supremacy, or whether it has not now passed, with the white man's weapons, into the hands of the more numerous native races.

"It is not in this colony alone, but wherever the Caffre races are to be found—from the Fish River to the Limpopo, and from the Lower Orange River to Delagoa Bay that the influence of the Zulu King has been found at work, fostering and directing this spirit. It is not of late years only that this has been the case. Even before Sir Garnet Wolseley arrived in Natal the danger was foreseen by most competent judges, and every month that has accumulated evidence of the reality of the danger. I cannot see how it is possible that the danger should pass away as long as any considerable section of the native races retain their present growing conviction that the day of English supremacy in South Africa has passed.

"Believing as I do that the future peace, prosperity, and happiness of the native races in South Africa are inextricably bound up with the supremacy of the English Imperial power, I would sacrifice anything but disaster in delaying to let the na[illegible] know that if the English Government is non-aggressive, it is so from a sense of justice and from no want of power; I should therefore consider any delay in convincing the Zulus of the futility of attempts to restore their old supremacy as a great and unmitigated misfortune for all native races."

The High Commissioner sums up the reasons which induce him to believe that the employment of an adequate force of Her Majesty's regular troops will be not only the most effectual, but also the most economical way of meeting the present difficulties on the border:—

"I am fully alive," he concludes, "to the difficulty of a compliance with my request at the present moment when there is a scarcely less urgent call for troops in other directions, but I have no doubt that if the lieutenant-general commanding in South Africa had adequate means at his disposal, he would settle the Zulu difficulty as promptly and effectually as he did that in the Cape Colony, and that any troops now sent to this country might, in a few months, pass on to India, improved in organisation and training, and that they would arrive there in ample time, should their services be required on our north-western frontier. I may add from what I have seen of the spirit of the colonists that, when their own difficulties were settled, they would yield to none of their fellow-subjects in other colonies in their desire to send a colonial contingent to assist Her Majesty's forces in any extended scheme of Imperial defence."

On November 11 Sir Bartle Frere encloses to Sir M. Hicks-Beach a copy of the following despatch from Lord Chelmsford (received December 11) on the military situation, and pointing out "the absolute necessity for strong reinforcements being sent ont without delay":—

"It being evident, from the cipher telegrams sent to his Excellency Sir Bartle Frere by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that the necessity for reinforcing the troops under my command in this part of South Africa has not yet been recognized by Her Majesty's Government, I feel it my duty, both in justice to his Excellency and myself, again to call your notice the military situation, so that the request for two additional regiments may not be regarded as unreasonable, and in order that the reasons for demanding such a reinforcement may be more fully understood.

"It is necessary to bear in mind that the border line between Zululand and the colonies of Natal and the Transvaal is upwards of 200 miles long in a straight line, and about 300 miles by road, and that the country close to the Natal border is so broken as to render lateral communication, except by the one road, which runs at some distance from Zululand, almost impracticable.

"To watch this long line of frontier there are at present but three regiments, which are posted as follows—2nd Battalion 'the Buffs,' near lower Tugela Drift, with two guns; 2nd Battalion 24th regiment, Grey Town, with six guns; 90th Regiment, Utrecht, with four guns.

"The 1st Battalion 13th Regiment, with two guns, is on its way to Middleburg and Derby from Secocoeni's country, but when in position they can only assist indirectly in the defence of the border line, as its nearest detachment will be 40 miles from the Zulu country. Two companies of the 1st Battalion 24th Regiment are now in Natal, and five more companies may be expected from King William's Town in about a week's time. Of these, however, only four companies will be available for frontier defence, as Durban and Pietermaritzburg require garrisons, and one company is at St. John's River. They will be sent to Helpmakaar, which is between Grey Town and Utretcht, overlooking Rourke's Drift.

"There are, therefore, but 3½ battalions of British infantry and 12 guns to defend a border line of 300 miles, while the lowest estimate of the Zulu force is 30,000 drilled fighting men, mostly armed with some kind of firearm.

"The colonial forces available for the defence of Natal and Transvaal are as follows:—125 Natal mounted police, now on their way to Helpmakaar; 400 mounted volunteers not yet called out, and who would require at least a week to assemble at any general place of rendezvous: and the whole of the able-bodied male native population, who are liable to be called out under the orders of the supreme chief—viz., the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal.

"At the time of my arrival in the colony, three months ago, those natives possessed no military organization, nor had any arms been provided for them by Government. It is very doubtful even now, whether they could be depended upon, as the measures which are being taken to make them more efficient have not had time to produce their effect.

"The Natal Government has within the last 14 days allowed me to raise and organize 7,000 natives for service within or without the border. I cannot expect, however, to be able to avail myself of their services for at least three weeks, as the European officers and non-commissioned officers have mostly to be brought from the Cape Colony.

"Three and a-half battalions of British infantry, 14 guns, and a few mounted police and volunteers are thus, in fact, all the troops at my command for the defence of 300 miles of an exposed border frontier.

"I venture to express an opinion that the demand for two extra battalions cannot be considered unreasonable, even for purely defensive purposes.

"A defensive plan, however, cannot be considered as satisfactory unless there is the possibility of taking the offensive at the right moment.

"This I am doing my best to prepare for and so soon as my native contingent is mobilized I shall be ready, so far as my limited means will allow to enter Zululand, should such a measure become necessary.

"I cannot, however, but feel that my columns will only barely be strong enough for the purpose; and it will be difficult to find the means of properly keeping open our line of communications.

"Ulundi, Cetywayo's great place, which will be our objective point, is about 60 miles from the Utretcht, and 100 miles from the Tugela border.

"In an enemy's country, with bad roads and slow transport, ten miles must be looked upon as the longest march it will be possible, or even safe to make. I doubt much whether the columns will even average that distance, excluding halts.

"One hundred and fifteen days' supplies will accompany each column, and both main lines of advance will require to be replenished from the rear by at least an equal quantity, even supposing that our success exceeds the most sanguine expectations.

"One extra regiment on each main line of advance—viz., Lower Tugela river and Utrecht—is I consider, therefore, absolutely necessary.

"In bringing to notice thus the bare requirements of the situation, I have made no mention of the troops required to garrison the advanced depots, which will be fed from Durban and Pietermaritzburg.

"Depots will have to be formed at Lower Tugela Drift, Grey Town, Middledrift, Helpmekaar, and Utrecht, all of which will require at least a small garrison.

"The above list does not include the advanced depots which it will no doubt be found necessary to form in the enemy's country on our line of advance.

"In conducting operations against an enemy like the Caffre or the Zulu, the first blow struck should be a heavy one, and I am satisfied that no greater mistake can be made than to attempt to conquer him with insufficient means. He has the advantage of being able to march in one day at least three times as far as the British soldier, and he has no commissariat train to hamper him.

"Unless, then, his country or stronghold is attacked by several columns, each strong enough to hold its own, moving in from different directions, he has always the power to evade the blow and to prolong the war to an indefinite time.

"I trust this statement of our military requirements is sufficient to prove that it will be a wise economy on the part of Her Majesty's Government to send out strong reinforcements to this country, in view to bringing about as speedy a settlement of the native difficulties in this part of South Africa as possible.

"I may add as a proof of how urgently I feel the need of extra assistance that I have just applied to Commodore Sullivan, through his Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, for as many blue-jackets and marines as he can possibly spare for service on shore."

In a despatch dated December 2 (received at the Colonial Office, January 2, 1879) Sir Bartle Frere again discusses the question of our political relations with Zululand. Our right to interfere with Cetewayo's proceedings rests, he says, on a higher ground than that of any prescriptive dependence of the Zulu Sovereign on us. It is simply our own right of self-preservation:—

"I would not for an instant question our responsibility for putting an end to a system which locks up all the manhood of the country in a compulsory celibacy, rendered by the despot necessary to the efficiency of his army, that army having no possible use but to threaten us or other friendly people who surround him, a system which massacres by hundreds the young women who refuse at his bidding to become the wives of the elderly soldiers to whom they are told off, a system which destroys all private property and industry, which forbids all improvement by civilization or education, and relies solely on a regular course of murder by armed bands of the King's soldiers for the replenishment of the royal exchequer.

"I will not attempt to measure our national guilt or innocence for allowing such a state of things to continue under a virtual, if not avowed protection, supplying the despot with arms to keep his people down, and preventing all natural remedies by foreign conquest as well as by internal resistance to his tyranny.

"But our right to interfere with him and compel him to govern as well as to live at peace with a peaceable native ruler can govern rests on the first law of nature the instinct of self-preservation.

"We may blind ourselves as we will to the truth. Gun-makers and gun-runners may make excuses for gun-running. Philanthropists may find reasons for barbarisms, and persuade themselves of good intentions, belied by every word and act of the Chiefs lifetime. Lawyers may talk of constitutional rights, which would find no place in natural and congenial habitation on the deck of a pirate vessel, and every one in active life may agree to postpone the correction of a vicious system, 'which may last our time,' to some more convenient season when 'something may turn up' to save us from the importance of its own existence. But the fact remains that no one can really sleep in peace and security within a day's run of the Zulu border save by sufferance of the Zulu Chief.

"There is no comparative security in ordinary times for white people, though survivors of the Weenen and Blankrantz massacres still in the prime of life can describe wholesale slaughter of white men, women, and children, only 40 years ago, by the predecessors and models of the present Zulu King. But for the native there is not even comparative or precarious safety, as the experience of the Natal as well as of the Luneburg border within the last three months has repeatedly shown." It is only since fugitives have begun to assemble on the border that the Zulus have desisted from serving notices to quit in most peremptory terms, and through armed bands, on long resident and peaceful white settlers outside the recognized limits of Zulu land, enforcing their notices by significant acts of murder and robbery of neighbouring natives.

"It seems to me we go than folly to shut our eyes to such facts, and quite necessary to seek other justification for whatever measures may be necessary to enable us and all who belong to us to sleep in absolute peace and security against foreign aggression within our own border. This is no more than right of the meanest of the Queen's subjects, and it seems to me our clear duty to secure it to them."

Again, writing on December 10, Sir Bartle Frere replies to the despatch in which Sir M. Hicks-Beach had said that the information which had reached Her Majesty's Government, with respect to the position of affairs in Zululand, "appears to me to justify a confident hope that by the exercise of prudence, and by meeting of the Zulus in a spirit of forbearance and reasonable compromise, it will be possible to avert the very serious evil of a war with Our neighbour." Sir Bartle Frere says:—

"I am not, of course, aware what information may have reached Her Majesty's Government on this subject other than what was passed through me; but I confess that, looking back at the information I have had the honour to submit to Her Majesty's Government for the past 12 months, I can find little ground for any such hope of avoiding a war with Cetywayo.

"For some time after my arrival on the frontier of the Cape Colony I was incredulous as to the existence of anything like a common purpose in the restlessness of the native tribes and their dispositions to measure their strength with the European races: but gradually an irresistible body of evidence from every part of South Africa, all pointing to one conclusion, convinced me that though there might be no definite agreement between any two tribes, there was a common purpose and a general understanding that the time was now come for the black races to shake off the domination of the white and to expel them from the country, and that, though Kreli might be the leader among the Amaxosa races, Cetywayo, as King of the most powerful Caffre tribes was the head and moving spirit of the combination."

As to Cetywayo himself—

"It is no exaggeration to say that his history from the first has been written in characters of blood. I do not refer merely to the long chronicle of his butcheries—from the slaughter of his brothers and their followers, early in his career, down to the more recent indiscriminate and wholesale destruction of all the unmarried women who attempted to evade his orders, given in a sudden fit of caprice, that they should accept as husbands the elderly unmarried soldiers of his army, the massacre being subsequently extended to all the relatives who took away for burial the export corpses of the slaughtered women—but I would take his character from his own account of himself; it was sent little more than two years ago to the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, who on hearing of the massacre of the girls, wrote to remind him of what had very recently passed between him and the representative of the Natal Government, Sir T. Shepstone, in the way of promises of more merciful rule, on the occasion of his installation as King, expressing a hope that the Lieutenant Governor might learn from him that the reports which had reached him were incorrect. Cetywayo replied, 'Did I ever tell Shepstone? Did he tell the white people I made such an arrangement? Because if he did he has deceived them. I do kill, but do not consider yet I have done anything in the way of killing. Why do the white people start at nothing? I have not yet begun. I have yet to kill; it is the custom of our nation, and I shall not depart from it. Why does the Governor of Natal speak to me about my laws? Do I go to Natal and dictate to him about his laws? I shall not agree to any laws or rules from Natal, and by so doing throw the great Kraal which I govern into the water. My people will not listen unless they are killed, and while wishing to be friends with the English I do not agree to give over my people to be governed by laws sent to me by them. Have I not asked the English Government to allow me to wash my spears since the death of my father Umpandi, and they have kept playing with me all this time and treating me like a child Go back and tell the English that I shall now act on my own account, and if they wish me to agree to their laws I shall leave and become a wanderer; but before I go it will be seen, as I shall not go without having acted. Go back and tell the white man this, and let them hear it well. The Governor of Natal and I are equal. He is Governor of Natal and I am Governor here.'"

The High Commissioner repeats that such a potentate must be a perpetual menace to his neighbours; and as to the chances of binding him by treaties, Sir Bartle Frere quotes the Secretary for Native Affairs in Natal, who says the Natal Government "has had ample proof that no declarations of the Zulu King made to it at any time or in any way, however important the matter may be, can be relied on":—

"What, then, is to be done to avoid war with such a neighbour? Is he likely to meet forbearance and reasonable compromise in a corresponding spirit? No one who has the slighest practical experience of Cetewayo, or of similar barbarian potentates elsewhere, could reasonably expect such a result.

"Shall we, then, continue the old system of procrastination and delay of disagreeable and difficult decisions? It seems clear to me that the time for all such palliatives has long since passed, and that nothing could be more dangerous to Natal than to attempt the continuance of any system which depends on them.

"Can we, then, rest on an armed truce? This system might be effective if we could spare the requisite force, but I should be sorry to recommend it with a smaller force than is at present stationed on the Zulu border.

"After the most anxious consideration I can arrive at no other conclusion than that it is impossible to evade the necessity for now settling this Zulu question thoroughly and finally, and that there is no apparent course, consistent with our own safety, unless we lay down definite conditions for the future government of Zululand, and compel the ruler, if necessary by force, to observe them.

"What those conditions should in my opinion be I have already stated to Her Majesty's Government; they are briefly a strict observance of the chief's coronation promises to the British Government, but more especially to and on behalf of his own people, with the appointment of a resident to secure the faithful performance of his engagements.

"I am not sanguine that Cetywayo will himself submit in good faith to any such demands without a trial of his strength against that of the British Government; but I think it possible that a considerable number of his chiefs and people will join us in compelling their acceptance as soon as they perceive that he is not stronger than we are. This is, however, the one point on which they are sceptical.

"I have already stated to Her Majesty's Government the force which, after consultation with his Excellency the Commander of the Forces, I considered necessary to accomplish all that has to be done with the least possible risk of avoidable bloodshed, in the shortest possible time, and at the least possible expenditure of money or of human life.

"The force we have now at our disposal is not as large as we thought necessary, though we have called up every available company in South Africa, and anticipated all the suggestions contained in the last paragraph of your despatch now replied to.

"But in the absence of reinforcements we must do our best with such means as we have, and if devotion to Her Majesty's service can compensate for deficient numbers I have no fear for the result."

The last important despatch in the volume is one from Sir M. Hicks-Beach, dated January 23, replying to the foregoing communications from the High Commissioner:—

"I have now before me the full statement of the demands with which Cetywayo has been called upon to comply, together with your own descriptions of the situation with which you have had to deal, as well as other very important memoranda by Sir H. Bulwer, Sir J. Shepstone, and Mr. Brownlee.

There are in addition to these documents many others which are very voluminous, but the perusal of which is necessary to a complete understanding of your position and of the conclusions at which you have arrived. It has, of course, been impossible for Her Majesty's Government as yet to examine the whole of the case as it is now placed before them; but I may observe that the communications which had previously been received from you had not entirely prepared them for the course you have deemed it necessary to take.

"The representations made by Lord Chelmsford and yourself last autumn as to the urgent need of strengthening Her Majesty's forces in South Africa were based upon the imminent danger of an invasion of Natal by the Zulus and the adequate means at that time at your disposal for meeting it. In order to afford protection to the lives and property of the colonists, the reinforcements asked for were supplied, and in informing you of the decision of Her Majesty's Government I took the opportunity of impressing upon you the importance of using every effort to avoid war. But the terms which you have dictated to the Zulu King, however necessary to relieve the colony in future from an impending and increasing danger, are evidently such as he may not improbably refuse even at the risk of war; and I regret that the necessity for immediate action should have appeared to you so imperative as to preclude you from incurring the delay which would have involved in consulting Her Majesty's Government upon a subject of so much importance as the terms which Cetywayo should be required to accept before those terms were actually presented to the Zulu King.

"In making these observations, however, I do not desire to question the propriety of the policy which you have adopted in the face of a difficult and complicated condition of affairs. Having devoted yourself since your arrival in Natal with unsparing care and industry to the examination of the subject, with the advantage (which can only be possessed by those on the spot) of being able to estimate the immediate effect of such changes in the attitude and impulses of a savage ruler as must be constantly occurring, you have formed a strong opinion, in support of which you adduced powerful arguments as to the necessity of the course which you have taken for the safety or even the continued existence of the European community in South Africa. Your own judgment and experience, coupled with the valuable advice which Lord Chelmsford has been able to give you upon the military aspects of the case, would justify Her Majesty's Government in placing great reliance upon your conclusion, and I notice with satisfaction that you have throughout determined to assure yourself that you have fully understood the views of Sir H. Bulwer and Sir T. Shepstone, and are convinced that they are substantially in accordance with your own. If sincerely trust that the policy you have adopted may be as successful as the very careful consideration which you have given to it deserves, and that if military operations should become necessary the arrangements which you have reported may ensure that they should be brought to an early and decisive termination, with the result of finally relieving Her Majesty's subjects

THE PROPOSED REDUCTION OF THE ARMIES OF NATIVE STATES.

(Times.)

MANY circumstances are concurring at the present moment to force upon the country a careful review of our whole position in India. The Afghan war and its results depend for their justification upon the possibility of their being treated as a fresh starting point in the history of our empire. The war arose from a conviction that so long as our frontier was fixed on the eastern side of great passes into Afghanistan our military security was dependent upon the degree in which we could rely upon the friendliness of the Amir of Kabul. This alliance was at the best precarious, and at a critical moment it broke down, and it consequently became necessary that we should rectify our frontier in such a manner as to make its security independent of anything so capricious as the will of an Asiatic Prince. This has now been done. Peace, indeed, has not yet been made with Afghanistan, and the disorganization of the country presents political problems which it may need some time to solve. But, whatever the solution of such questions, one great result has already been obtained. India is henceforth placed in a military position entirely different from that which she has hitherto occupied. For the first time since we have been concerned in her affairs, she is perfectly secure against invasion from without. Regarding the country as a triangle, it is on two of its sides surrounded by the sea, and is consequently safe against all attack so long as our naval power in those waters is, as at present, supreme. The third side is formed by the impassable range of the Himalayas, and the only points at which the empire is open to attack are its north-east and north-west corners. But on the north-east corner we have none but decaying Powers to deal with, and no danger can be considered to exist in this direction. The north-west frontier was the only vulnerable point in our position, and we were here exposed to that which, until lately, might at any moment have become a formidable peril. Directly or indirectly, it was in the power of Russia to put us to great difficulty and expense in order to protect ourselves against an invasion or raids through the Afghan passes. Those passes have, however, now been seized by us, and we shall not relinquish them. We have thus secured what was described beforehand as a "scientific frontier," and military men are agreed that a moderate force in the strongholds thus occupied will suffice to insure us against all external danger from Central Asia. This state of things, it must be repeated, is entirely new. From the moment we commenced our westward advance in India, we have had restless enemies or doubtful friends in front of us, who could at any time occasion us great inconvenience, and whom we could not leave out of account. We have now, according to the best opinions and on the showing of the Government, reached the extreme limit of our advance, and no Power, however aggressive or domineering, which lies beyond our new frontier can cause us serious anxiety. India henceforth is more than a peninsula. It is, in plain English, all but an island. With the exception of the limited force necessary to guard the new Afghan frontier, we may regard ourselves as concerned simply with the people and the Princes of India itself.

It would be very unreasonable if this great change in the military position of India did not prepare the way for some proportionate change in the military organization which has hitherto been established in the country. That system has grown up under the pressure of conditions which have now, as we have shown, come to an end. Our European and native armies were created with a view to continual danger of war, both within and without the limits of our nominal empire. The foundations of the system were laid at a time when we were not the only European Power in India; and treaties with native States still subsist by which they are bound to assist us against the French. It is only a generation since we were liable to encounter very formidable enemies in the warlike States of the North-West. When this danger was over, and we had safely established ourselves in the Punjab, the Mutiny shook the existing system to its foundations, and for some time after that calamity it was indispensable to take exceptional precautions in order to secure our position. But by a more judicious disposition of the native army, by keeping in our own hands the artillery and the command of the great military centre, not to mention the increased satisfaction with our rule which prevails, we have rendered it impracticable for any internal danger of similar character and magnitude to recur. The only military force, therefore, which is now maintained in India has, as a matter of fact, been created in order to meet circumstances and to avert dangers which now no longer exist. The military forces of any magnitude which could confront us in India are furnished by a few of the native States, and even if these were to be regarded as permanently established, they could not demand any such precautions as were requisite in former days. Taken altogether, indeed, they consist of rather more than 300,000 men. But these are broken up into a number of small forces among at least forty States and little principalities, which have never been able to unite, and by their very geographical position are unable to do so. Hyderabad with an army of nearly 50,000 men, Gwalior with a regular army of 5,000 men and an irregular force of about 17,000, and Indore with less than 10,000 men, are the only States which could give us trouble, and past experience shows that even these could occasion no serious anxiety. But the considerations we have just mentioned suggest a further question respecting these native armies. If India has been placed in a position of military security, for what purpose can it be necessary for the native Princes to maintain these considerable forces? They will certainly never be needed against a foe outside India, and we shall insure their keeping the peace as against each other. It would appear that, in their present numbers, they can serve no practical purpose whatever, unless they are designed as a protection against ourselves. But in the latter capacity they cannot be regarded as either requisite or tolerable, and consequently, except so far as they may partially serve for the purposes of police, the forces of the native Princes must be considered as wholly out of proportion to the necessities of their position. These various considerations may, perhaps, best be appreciated when presented in one broad consideration. India is now, as we have seen, in the position of an island, completely protected from external danger. Its population, though large, is to a great extent unwarlike, and any civil wars among its native Princes could at once be repressed by the British Power. Yet in this country there are maintained at the present moment more than half a million of troops—240,000 under the British flag and 300,000 under native rulers. It may be confidently asked whether such a disproportion of means to ends can by any possibility be justified.

It will be observed that we are not now attacking the system which has hitherto prevailed. It has grown up, as we have shown, under different circumstances from the present. All we are asking is whether under the new conditions which it is admitted have just been established the continuous maintenance of such a military force will not represent an inexcusable extravagance—an extravagance which would be equally inexcusable in ourselves and in the native Princes, and which we as well as they are bound to retrench. This consideration would be equally unanswerable even if there were no urgent occasion for economy in India. Under any circumstances, the maintenance of an excessive military force is an injustice to the people who are taxed to maintain it. But, as we observed at the outset, there are other circumstances which force this question upon us with great urgency. There has doubtless been a good deal of exaggeration in the pictures which have of late been drawn of the manner in which our administration of India oppresses its people. They are very poor and often very miserable; but there is every reason to believe we are gradually improving their condition. There is, however, no question that their present taxation is quite as much as they can bear, and that the financial position of the Empire is one of extreme tension. We have had to recognize the necessity of making systematic provision against recurring famines, and Financial Ministers are at their wits' end to find resources for the purpose. If something be not soon done to relieve this strain, the Empire is likely to be brought into the gravest difficulties at no distant date. More money cannot be raised, and the expenditure therefore must by some means be reduced. The means for that reduction are opportunely afforded by the security which our recent acquisition of a satisfactory frontier has given to our military position. It is very possible that the Government of India is unnecessarily costly in other ways. But henceforth there will be no excuse for the maintenance of such military forces as are at present supported by ourselves and by the native Princes; and, with whatever caution and consideration, means must be found to reduce them.

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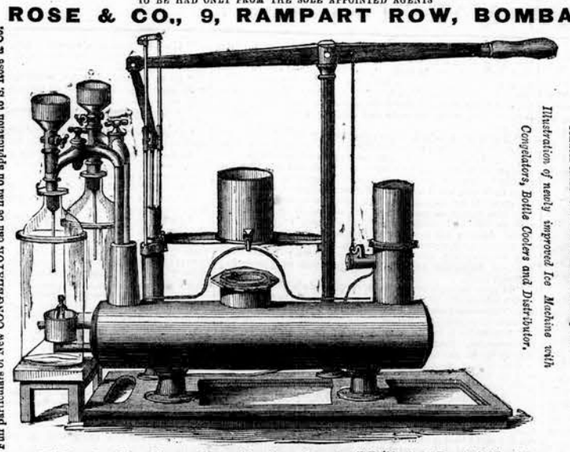

Illustration of newly improved Ice Machine with Congelators, Bottle Coolers and Distributor.

For use in Up-country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals, and on Board-ship, these machines will be found invaluable; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use.

This Important Invention may be considered as a boon to all Residents in Tropical Climates.

S. ROSE & Co., would invite special attention to the IMPROVED PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINES now offered for sale. The improvement results from a new accessory applied to the Machines. The accessory in question is in itself a most ingenuous invention. It consists of a Funnel-shaped Vessel fitting to the end of the air-tube of an Ice Machine as ordinarily constructed, and the principle involved is the gradual dribbling of water through the funnel into the cavity of the Vase when brought into vacuo by the Air Pump. The water thus falling is rapidly frozen, visibly illustrating a very beautiful natural phenomenon; the continuation of the process results in the formation of Ice in each Vase in thick, heavy blocks, which attain to the weight of about 2 pounds in each Vessel in about 20 minutes.

In about three minutes, water at 90° Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point. Vases are provided for making Block Ice; the Decanters, are specially useful for making Iced Water or other Liquid, or for making Sherbet, &c.

The mode of producing Ice is by means of a Pneumatic Machine, as shown in the Engraving; the air in the Decanter or Vase is exhausted by the action of the air-pump, and the moisture, arising from rapid evaporation, is absorbed by the Sulphuric Acid contained in the cylinder, an intense cold in the Decanter or Vase is the result, reducing the Water to Ice.

Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together, charged with acid, and the water at 85 degrees Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.

IMPROVED SINGLE-ACTION OR ONE Decanter Machine, fitted complete ..... Cash Rs. 190 0
IMPROVED DOUBLE-ACTION OR two Decanter Ice Machine fitted with all requisites for working and Packed in one case ..... Cash „ 275 0
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Packing Cases extra.

An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use, accompanies each Machine. Messes, Clubs, Traders, &c., supplied at wholesale Rates when more than two Machines are purchased.

The above Machines can be seen in working order on the premises of S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

N.B.—SULPHURIC ACID IS NOT INCLUDED IN THE PRICE.

For Extra Decanter, Vases, Oils, Rubber Rings, Leather Washers, Sulphuric Acid, &c.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

S. ROSE & Co.'s apparatus for cooling Wines or Beer with the aid of the Pneumatic Ice Machine and without contact of Ice with the wine, is an entirely new adaptation.

The introduction of Messrs. S. Rose & Co.'s apparatus is acknowledged to have supplied a perfect method for cooling Wines or Beer without any risk of injuring the flavor.

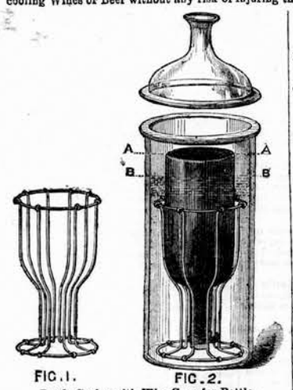


FIG. 1. Bottle Cooler with Wire Cage for Bottle. Bottle Cooler attached to Tap. *See Illustration of Ice Machine.*

FIG. 2.

PRICE OF BOTTLE COOLER IN GLASS WITH WIRE CAGES, Rs. 15.

ELEVATOR.

For securely fixing the Bottle Cooler and Vases on to the tap of Ice Machine, each ..... Rs. 20

The "Elevator" and "Bottle Cooler" are extras, and are not included in the price of the Machine.

THE PATENT TRAVELLING ICE BOX.

THE PATENT TRAVELLING ICE BOX, for carrying small quantities of Pure Block Ice for the Table, and in which Ice can be preserved for a considerable time. It is indispensable for the journey through from Bombay to Calcutta. Size, 17 inches by 13½ inches by 13 inches; can be easily placed under the seat of a Railway Carriage; when not required for Ice it can be easily filled with the Traveller's effects; it will hold about 14 lbs. of Ice. It is fitted with Leather Strap, and Tap to draw off the Cold Water.—Price, Rs. 25; Smaller Size, Price Rs. 20.

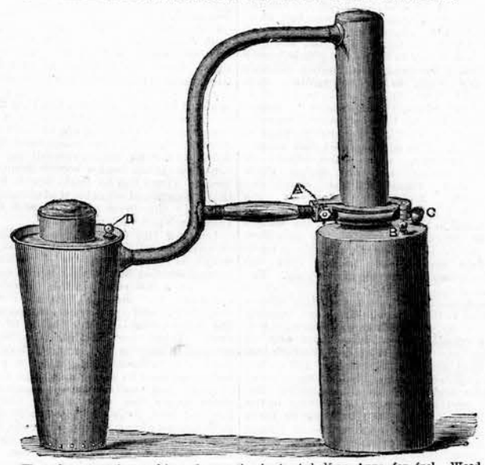
NEW ICE MACHINES.

SOLID ICE.

THE NEWLY IMPROVED ICE-MAKING MACHINE.

The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced perfect in every respect. The Boiler is now made in solid Galvanized Iron, and for all practical purposes is indestructible.

CARRE'S AMMONIACAL ICE MACHINE.



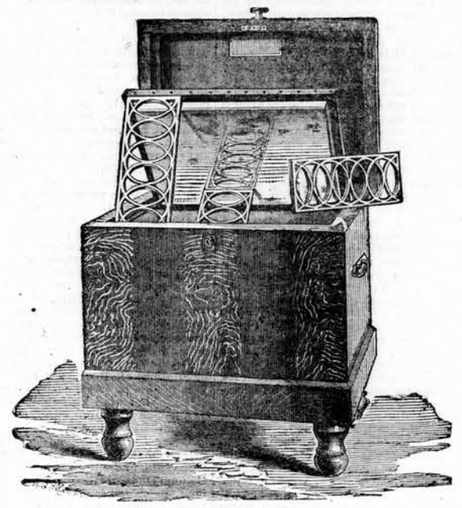
The only expense incurred in each operation is about half an Anna for fuel. Wood Charcoal being preferable to anything. The time occupied in producing four pounds of Ice is from four to four and a half hours.

Small Size to make about 2 lbs. of Ice at each operation ..... Rs. 150 0
Larger Size to make about 4 lbs. of Ice at each operation ..... „ 250 0

N.B.—Full instructions are given with each Apparatus.

Packing Cases extra.

ICE BOXES AND REFRIGERATORS.



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THE ARCTIC REFRIGERATOR.

Fitted with 4 shelves, and stone-ware lining ..... Rs. 160

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THE VOLUNTEERS.

BRITISH LEGION FOR ACTIVE SERVICE.

THE report of the committee appointed by the Secretary of State for War, to inquire into the financial state and internal organisation of the Volunteer force in Great Britain, has been issued. The committee examined and reported upon the schemes submitted to the Secretary of State for War for raising an Active Service Legion available for service abroad in times of emergency. The details of the scheme are as follows:—

To raise 150,000 men, consisting of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, with a complete organisation, such as is required for an army, with all necessary commissariat, &c., to take the field on short notice.

To officer the Legion with retired officers of the line, militia, and volunteers, and where these are not available, with gentlemen who have passed a school of instruction.

To organise the Legion, first by regiments, and afterwards by brigades. The regiments to be raised locally, as far as possible. Officers and men are to be under the Mutiny Act, "with certain modifications," whenever in uniform, or whenever called out for drill or exercise during time of peace, and exclusively under the Mutiny Act during time of war.

The men to be enlisted for one year certain; and after the expiration of that period no resignation is to be refused, except in time of emergency.

In giving commissions, preference is to be given to officers bringing recruits, as follows:—Fifty men, a commission as sub-lieutenant; 100 men, a commission as captain; 300 men, a commission as lieutenant colonel. General officers to be appointed by the military authorities.

The number of officers required the witnesses estimate at 4,500, "the greater part of whom would be men who had served her Majesty as officers."

The instruction of the force the witnesses desired to be placed under officers of the regular army. Each regiment to have a permanent staff, consisting of an adjutant, quartermaster, and non-commissioned drill instructors.

That the grades of serjeant major, quartermaster serjeant, and instructor of musketry shall, as far as possible, be filled by deserving and fully-qualified non-commissioned officers, who are either serving, or have been discharged, and whose age shall not exceed 40 years.

A capitation grant of 2l. per head to be given for each efficient, together with a free kit, and the Government to supply arms, clothing, equipment, horses, and material for cavalry and artillery, together with transport waggons and all necessary appliances.

The whole organisation to be undertaken under a special Act of Parliament to be passed under the authority of the Government, in which clauses are to be introduced legalising all details of the scheme.

The scheme is in fact one for raising an army of 150,000 men, with infantry, cavalry, field and garrison artillery, and all material of war. But it is to have no connection with the present volunteer force, and it is to exist under a separate Act of Parliament.

On examining this scheme, the commitee found that it was not well considered, and that it rested on no sound basis whatever.

No evidence, they say, was adduced to show that the proposed army could be raised. The witness founded their opinion that about 150,000 men could be raised, on "a probable assumption that 2½ per cent. of the able-bodied males in England would join the force. Towards this number the promotors had received promises of support from 330 men, of whom 110 are now volunteers, 125 undrilled civilians, and the remaining 145 mostly candidates for commissions. In addition to these about 1,200 had offered their services conditionally on the Government furnishing arms, clothing, pay, &c.

Although the witnesses acknowledge that the class from which they proposed to enlist does not materially differ from that from which the regular army and militia are recruited, they assert that their organisation would not interfere with the forces already existing, because it is assumed that the men who would enter the Active Service Legion for one year, with the prospect of active service, would not enter the army for six years on the one hand, nor the volunteers without prospect of active service on the other. It is, however, admitted that if recruiting for the army were so altered as to give men the opportunity of enlisting for a short period or for the war, the proposed organisation would be to a great extent unnecessary.

The importance of this admission will be better appreciated if we draw attention to paragraph 2 clause 3 of the Army Enlistment Act, 1870, which authorises such short enlistments:—"Nothing in this clause shall interfere with the power of her Majesty to enlist men for a less period than 12 years for army service alone."

Even if the number of men anticipated by the organisers of the scheme came forward and volunteered for the Legion, of which we repeat no evidence whatever was offered to us, there would be no guarantee that they would be able to keep their engagements when required. In answer to the question—"How are you to guarantee that the men will be forthcoming when you call upon them?" General Raines answered, "That is a difficult question to answer, and I do not think that we have considered it in its full bearing."

The scheme, as a practical suggestion, thus falls to the ground.

With respect to officers, the proposal is to give to each gentleman bringing 50 men a commission as lieutenant, 100 men a captaincy, 800 men a lieutenant colonelcy; but as it is also proposed that the men should be allowed to leave whenever they wished, it would hardly be considered advantageous to the public service to grant commissions on such terms.

It was stated in evidence that 4,500 officers would be required, and that these would readily be obtained from the list of officers who have already held her Majesty's commission. The witnesses were, however, unprepared with any statistics on which the opinion was founded, and it is to be observed that, in the event of a continental war, the services of most of the eligible retired officers would probably be required by the War Office for the army and militia.

Moreover, it appears to us that, as the force would have to be a local force, with its officers living in the different localities, it would be impossible to utilise all retired officers in the manner proposed, as they could not be expected to live wherever required.

On the subject of the organisation proposed for the Legion, it is not necessary to say much. The witnesses had not prepared any scheme. One witness, Captain Dunn, stated that "My own opinion would be, that there are men and material available, and however crude the scheme may be, it would simply rest with the Government to take advantage of it and utilise that material."

The witnesses agreed in stating that a special Act of Parliament would have to be passed, authorising her Majesty to accept the services of the proposed Legion on certain special terms not contemplated by the Army Enlistment Act, the Milita Act, or the Volunteer Act. But as no evidence was forthcoming that there was any probability that the force could be raised, the committee did not enter into details on this point.

With regatd to expense, it was proposed that a Capitation Grant of 2l. per head should be given to each efficient together with a free kit. General Raines stated (Question 304), "In point of money, Mr. Hambleton has made a calculation by which it appears he could raise men at 35s. I will say, put it down, for the sake of round numbers, at 2l., then you would have 10,000 men for 20,000l." At the sametime another witness, Captain Dunn [Question 461] stated that the force would be practically self-supporting.

The proposed "Rules" contemplate the formation of field artillery and garrison artillery. But it appeared, on examination, that the scheme had not assumed a definite shape, and we left that it would not serve any useful purpose to pursue this branch of the subject. The witnesses believed that men would be forthcoming for this service if the Government undertook to organise it and assume the expence of providing horses and *materiel*, one witness stating that there were 10,000 horses in Liverpool fitted for artillery purposes, which, he believed, could be bought by the Government at from 40l. to 60l. a-piece. This, however, like the other parts of the scheme, rested mainly on opinion.

We are of opinion that the difficulties of raising a volunteer army of 150,000 men, consisting of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, with a complete organisation such as is required to take the field for active service, are far beyond anything contemplated by the proposers of the scheme.

We have found nothing in the plan submitted to us to indicate how those difficulties can be overcome, even to the extent of forming a volunteer active service legion of much smaller dimensions than that contemplated by the proposers of the present plan.

We think, moreover, that should her Majesty's Government desire to enrol a force during a period of war, this can be done under the existing organisation, and we strongly deprecate any attempt to raise a body of troops under a distinct and separate organisation.

In a second report the committee deal with (1) the constitution and organisation; (2) discipline, instruction, and efficiency; (3) clothing and equipment; (4) finance; and (5) special subjects in connection with the volunteer force. The part which the volunteer movement, they observe, has played, and will yet play, is a most important one. It represents a great reserve power in the country, and is the channel through which men who do enter the army or militia are able to enrol themselves and give their services for the defence of the country. In regard to the constitution and organisation of the force the committee are of opinion that the present plan of allowing volunteers to withdraw at pleasure on giving 14 days' notice works well in practice, and need not be interfered with under ordinary circumstances. The committee think that a fixed period of service as an efficient volunteer, of not less than eight years, should exempt a man from any further liability to serve in the militia. They, moreover, think that a fixed limit should be assigned to the establishment of the volunteer force. The committee recommend that the maximum number should be 250,000. These establishments would be submitted annually to Parliament, in the same manner as the regular and militia establishments are now presented. The committee suggest that in each infantry subdistrict the volunteers should be an integral part of the infantry brigade, forming one regiment of one or more battalions not exceeding three, according to the strength of the force in the sub-district. This organisation would admit of the force being more effectively utilised for the purposes detailed in the mobilisation scheme. It would facilitate the formation of provisional battalions composed of men accustomed to the same system, and working harmoniously together. It would tend to economy, and cultivate, at the same time, that identity of feeling so essential to the efficiency of a military body. It would, in short, perfect the organization into administrative brigades, by means of which the volunteers of each district would be closely connected with each other and the line. In the large towns, such as London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Manchester, or in sub-districts which comprise more than one county, and wherever the numbers are considerable, it will be necessary to form two or more of these regiments in each sub-district. The metropolitan corps are now in an anomalous position. While under the control of the officers commanding the regiments of guards for the purposes of drill and inspection, they are affiliated to the Rifle Depot at Winchester, with which they have no real connection, and the committee think that some arrangement by which they could be permanently attached to the Guards should be adopted. The organisation proposed in the above paragraph would necessitate, in the first instance, the conversion of administrative regiments into consolidated corps, as well as the amalgamation of small battalions in towns. The advantages that would be derived from consolidation are that authority would emanate directly from the commanding officer of a battalion or of a brigade of artillery, and not be exercised by him on sufferance as is now often the case when corps assemble in battalion or brigade; and there would be a more direct control over the regimental expenditure. The committee have no doubt that consolidation is the most suitable method for developing the efficiency of the force, and for the economical administration of the funds, and they recommend that all administrative battalions, and all administrative brigades of artillery, so far as circumstances will admit, should be at once consolidated.

Coming to the second head, Discipline, Instruction, and Efficiency, the committee express the opinion that the present powers for enforcing discipline when acting alone (i.e. "not assembled for the purpose of being trained and exercised with the regular forces and militia"), are sufficient. The committee recommend that the existing allowances granted to officers of militia and yeomanry when attached to regiments of infantry or cavalry of the line for the purpose of instruction be extended to the officers of the volunteer force. In order to induce volunteer officers to acquire as high a standard as possible of military knowledge, the committee think that some qualification might be laid down whereby volunteer officers could make themselves eligible to be attached to regiments in her Majesty's army, or to brigade depots, for the performance of army duties, on the occurrence of an emergency, and in the event of the services of auxiliary officers in lieu of additional line officers being temporarily required. Since the proficiency grant was first issued, a marked improvement has taken place in the non-commissioned officers of the force. With them, as with the officers, it is very doubtful if they can give more time for instruction; but the committee think that the same opportunities might be given to them for being attached to line regiments or brigade depots as may be extended to the officers under paragraph 17, and a suitable allowance fixed, upon the same conditions.

With reference to drill, the committee think the time has come when an additional amount should be required of the force. They think that officers and men will find no difficulty in complying with the additional drills which they recommend. The recommendation which has been made for exemption from the ballot for militia, in favour of volunteers, could hardly be accepted, unless some increased guarantee of efficiency be given by the volunteers. The committee recommend that the number of drills required for a recruit be left as at present, at 30; after performing which the recruit shall rank as an efficient and receive the capitation grant. But they recommend that a similar number of 30 drills be required for the capitation grant in the second year, making 60 drills spread over two years; but that the volunteer may at his option perform any number from 30 to 51 drills out of the number now recommended, in the first year, provided always he performs the nine drills now required in the second year. The committee further recommend that after four years' efficient service a volunteer who has undergone this increased drill be only required to be present at inspection and to attend six other drills, at one of which the adjutant must have specially seen him in order to certify that, in his opinion, he is fully qualified in accordance with the certificate of the Order in Council.

Efficiency may be increased by subjecting every recruit to some standard as to physical powers, and also by fixing some limits as to age both for recruits and men actually serving. At present, though a minimum limit of age for recruits is fixed, there is no maximum limit either for recruits or men actually serving. The committee think that such a limit is necessary, and recommend that 50 years of age be fixed.

The committee have considered the question of a reserve, and are of opinion that it has many advantages. They think, however, that sufficient provision for its formation is already made in the volunteer regulations, and they suggest that eight years' efficient service should be the minimum qualification under which a volunteer should be allowed at his option to enrol himself in it. They, moreover, recommend that after eight years' efficient service a volunteer should receive a discharge in the form of an honorary certificate, the possession of which would exempt him from service in the militia. The chief direction in which efficiency might be increased is the general adoption of camps. They consider, generally, that a week in camp equals, in the amount of instruction acquired, that obtained otherwise throughout the whole of the year. Where practicable, the drill grounds attached to brigade depots should be used, when not otherwise required. The volunteers would thus have the advantage of the supervision and assistance of the lieutenant colonel commanding the depot. This proposal suggests the expediency of urging upon the Government the great importance of acquiring ground of sufficient size for the purpose, contiguous to every brigade depot.

The committee are of opinion that the principle of appointing adjutants from captains on full pay, for five years, works well in practice; but they think that when a regiment, by reason of its increased size, has become entitled to the services of an additional adjutant, a somewhat different arrangement should be made than that which is now adopted, and they recommend that the staff should consist of one major and one or two adjutants, according to strength.

The committee recommend that adjutants of the force, being army officers, should have, under all circumstances, the precedence of their army rank.

It is impossible to make any recommendation as to light horse and mounted rifles which would not involve considerable expenditure. The committee are not prepared to recommend any increase of the present capitation grant for light horse and mounted rifles beyond that which is now issued.

The artillery volunteers are under special disadvantages in forming camps, owing to the difficulty and expense of moving guns, and other appliances for drills, to the camps. It is desirable, therefore, to form standing camps in different localities, to which artillery volunteer corps could go in succession by corps or detachments. A school of instruction for officers and non-commissioned officers of artillery volunteers is much wanted in Scotland, or the north of England. The committee recommend that an additional camp for engineering instruction be formed. In the mobilisation scheme stations have been assigned to the engineer volunteers, and the committee think that detachments from the different corps might be sent to these stations occasionally in order to be instructed in the duties they will be called upon to perform. The committee examined Sir Lintorn Simmons on the subject, which was referred to them, of the employment of volunteer companies in submarine mining for the protection of the commercial ports of Great Britain. His proposal was the formation of submarine mining companies in all the commercial ports, beginning with six which he enumerated. The committee are of opinion that the subject brought before them by Sir Lintorn Simmons is of the first importance, and that the expense, would be a judicious outlay of public money, and they recommend the adoption of the plan in one of the ports, to be continued eventually in all if the first experiment should prove successful.

The committee have carefully considered the existing arrangements for clothing and equipment, so far as they affect the efficiency of the volunteers as auxiliary forces, and the economical administration of the capitation grant, and are of opinion that the organisation of the force would be improved by the adoption, as far as possible, of one uniform pattern of clothing and accoutrements for each branch of the service.

The committee are by no means insensible to the difficulties likely to arise in exercising any compulsion on the volunteer force, but after careful consideration they consider the advantages which will result to the force from assimilating their clothing and accoutrements to those of the army, so great, and the change, in view of a possible emergency, so essential, that they do not hesitate to recommend that regulations of stringency should be issued at an early period on the subject, and further, that the colour of clothing worn by the army should be adopted.

It is most desirable that there should be uniformity of accoutrements throughout the whole force; the committee therefore recommend that accoutrements of the most approved pattern which may be adopted for the army should be supplied in the same manner as proposed for clothing.

The committee are of opinion that with a proper organisation the present capitation grant need not be increased; but it will be necessary to administer the funds with due economy. Many of the proposals framed by the committee are for the purpose of rendering possible a more economical administration of the capitation grant than can be attained under present arrangements.

The special subjects will include certain grievances of adjutants. The committee recommend certain changes in the retiring allowances of those appointed to the force previous to 1871, and make certain proposals as to honorary rank to be conceded to those officers.

The committee have carefully considered the proposal of Surgeon General Munro, relative to the organisation of a volunter medical department, and they are of opinion that the adoption of the plan will be of great advantage to the public service, and be the means of forming a valuable reserve of medical officers in connection with the Army Medical Department. The committee offer no observations in regard to the various details belonging to the scheme, deeming it preferable to leave these matters to the consideration of the proper authorities. Surgeon General Munro further proposes the instruction of a certain number of volunteers in each regiment in stretcher and ambulance drill. The committee consider it very desirable that opportunities for obtaining such instruction should be afforded to members, but they think that it would be in vain to expect the volunteers to come forward for such a purpose, unless the stretchers and other appliances required to obtain a knowledge of the drill were supplied gratuitously by the Government.

In conclusion, the committee bear willing testimony to the generally sound and healthy condition in which they find the volunteer force. It has increased from year to year in numbers, and it has cheerfully answered every call made upon it for increased efficiency. Regard being had to its numbers and condition, it is probably as inexpensive a force to the State as any that could be devised; and it contains within itself the means of indefinite expansion. For these reasons the committee have not thought it right to propose any material changes in the constitution of the force. Their object has been to bring the volunteer force completely under the operation of the general scheme for the localisation of the army, while interfering as little as possible with its existing constitution, and they have confined themselves to the suggestions of certain improvements framed in accordance with the principle heretofore acted upon of calling for increased efficiency in return for increased assistance.

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